THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9428.

FOR LONDON.—The *Walmer Castle* Wm. Bourcheir, Commander; will sail in all November.

The *Malabar*, Captain H. B. Bax, H.C.S. will sail about the 1st January.

These Ships are of the burthen of 700 tons, with spacious accomodations, in every way fitted up for the convenience and comfort of Passengers, and carry Surgeons.

For passage apply to Skinner and Co. —Bombay, 23d Sept., 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have a quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 23d Sept. 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The teak built *Ship Mermaid*, 600 tons, *Ingram Chapman*, Commander, will positively sail on 25th October and carries an experienced Surgeon. —Apply to Captain *Chapman* at the Office of Messrs. *William Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 23d Sept., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to, Grey and Co.

Rampart Row, 23d September, 1837.

TO THE MAURITIUS AND BOURBON DIRECT.—The fine fast Sailing Ship, *L'Amiable Victoire* of 338 Tons Captain *Biron* has splendid accommodations for Passsengers, and will sail in a few days for terms apply to

Thomas Jefferies and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 20th Septemb r, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR CHINA.—The Teak built (well known) Ship *Golconda*, Captain [illegible], lately hauled out of Dock, her cargo of cotton partly engaged and will be dispatched as soon as possible. For Freight apply to *Framjee Cowasjee* [illegible]ce.—Bombay, 22d Sept. 1837.

[illegible]sequence of the la[illegible]our late Father Na[illegible]business, which was [illegible]r his name, will be [illegible]cted from the 20th [illegible]ersigned, under the [illegible]jee's Sons and Co.— [illegible] 1837.

[illegible]haw Nanabhoy, [illegible]jee Nanabhoy.

[illegible]uence of the decease[illegible] *Parlane*, the res[illegible] in connection with [illegible]signed, has ceased, [illegible]er, will, in uture, Firm of Grey and claims on account will be settled.— [illegible]r, 1837.

Wm. S. Grey.

[illegible].—Application hav[illegible] the Supreme Court [illegible]ay, that Letters of [illegible]d singular, the Goods [illegible] Credits, of *Edward* [illegible]ptain of His Ma[illegible]Royal Regiment, [illegible]granted to *Sha*[illegible]alla, of Bombay [illegible]d Creditor of the [illegible] interested therein [illegible]reof.—Dated this [illegible].

[illegible]*etitioner's Proctor.*

[illegible]નેટ•અબ્રશીન•પાદશા[illegible]
[illegible]જી•ક્રુચીનશ•રાએલ•
[illegible]ન•હતો•તેની•શરવે•
[illegible]રલાર•ચલાવાનો•અખ
[illegible]શ્રી•મુમબજી•ની•જુદીએ
[illegible]ટમો•શાપુરજી•મંનચેર
[illegible]મુમબજીનો•પારશી•રહે
[illegible]મરનારનો•એબ્રહામ•બાંદનો•
[illegible]રજ•કીધેછે•જે•મહને•
[illegible]રવે•લોબ્રો•જેબ્રોજ•હનાં
[illegible]માંઓને•અહેર•થાએ—
[illegible]ટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ *
[illegible]ચ—એ—કુડહાકુશ
અરજદારનો•વબ્રીલ•

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE Proprietors of this paper having determined in consequence of the act for the Regulation of Postage coming into operation at the begining of next month to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that from and after the 1st of October next the BOMBAY COURIER will consist of one sheet to be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the price of 14 Rs. per Quarter. The Subscribers thus will be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the dimunition of Postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, September, 23d 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Rustomjee Byramjee*, mestry late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant deceased may be granted to *Jamsetjee Byramjee* mestry and *Doraljee Byramjee*, mestry, the Brothers of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1837.

George Hancock, *Proctor for Petitioners.*

મરનાર•પારશી•કુરાટમજી•બેહેરામજી•મીશતરી•શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞનો•રહેવાશી•હતો•તેની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનો•કારભાર•ચલાવાનો•અખતી આર•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબજ્ઞની•જુદીપ્રેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો•જંમશેદજી•બેહેરામજી•મીશતરી•તથા•દોરાબજી•બેહેરામજી•મીશતરી•તે•એ•મરનારનાં•લાજ્ઞઓ•થાએ•તેને•અરજ•કીધેછે•જે•મહને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોજ•હનાં બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•અહેર•થાએ—તા• ૨૧ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ *

અરજ—હેનકાક—અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Arratoon Malcolm, late of Bushire in the Kingdom of Persia, Armenian, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, Estate and Effects whatsoever, of the above named *Arratoon Malcolm*, deceased, may be granted to *Marcus Joseph* and *Lucas Joseph*, respectively Armenian Merchants of Bombay, as the legally constituted Attornies of *Helina Arratoon Malcolm*, the Widow, *Malcolm Arratoon, Malcolm, Joseph Arratoon Malcolm* and *Shadrach Arratoon Malcolm*, the only Son and *Goolistan*, Widow of *Arrakeel Constantine*, late of Bushire aforesaid Armenian, deceased, the only daughter of the said Arratoon Malcolm, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of September, 1837.

C. A. West,—*Proctor.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of Roopgeer Hurrygeer Gosavee, late of Bombay Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Gujrajgeer Ragoonundungeer, the uncle and one of the next of Kins of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1837.

Morgan and Armitage.—*Proctor.*

मुंबईनील सूप्रीमकोर्ट जुडीकेटर ये थें अर्जि केली आहे कीं कैलासवासी रूपगीर हरीगीर गोसावी मुंबईकर हे दु याचे वीतवीषयाचा कारभार चालवीण्याचा अखत्यार कोर्टातून गज राजगीर राघुनंदनगीर कैलासवासी चा काका व गोत्र जातील येक गोत्रज यासदणें त्यांस यांत ज्याचा समंध असेल त्यांसवांस यापत्रांवरून कळवीलेंजा तें ता. १३ वी सपटेंबर सन १८३७.

JUST PUBLISHED.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly Army List; corrected up to the 31 July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 23d September 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the undermentioned articles until the 31st day of October next,

Elephant Tusks 1st Sort, about	2	Candies of	600 E. lbs
Do. do 2d do. "	2	do. of	do.
Do. Grinders..... "	½	do. of	do.
Bees Wax..... "	8	do. of	do.
Light Pepper..... "	19	do. of	500 do.
Dammer..... "	2	do. of	600 do.
Teak Timbers.....	100		
" Planks.....	948		
" Slabs.....	500		
" Taldam and Plank Pieces	246		
" Sheathing Boards	3668		
" Joists or Beams.....	209		

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date, when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer, if approved of, accepted.

A deposit of one-third of the amount of any of the articles tendered for must be deposited twenty five days after the tender is accepted if from either of the Presidencies or twelve days if from the neighbourhood.

Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

*** The Advertisement for Sale by Auction, dated 2d August, is withdrawn.

John Morphew.

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.

Coml. Office, Alleppey, 4th Sept., 1837.

કેઠલ•શાકી•કરનારને•શતાબ્જિે•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•અકટોબર•આવતા•મહીનાની•શુધી•કેઠલ•કકેલો•માલ•વેચાતો•આપવા•શાકુ•પર પોજલો•લેશે *

હાકી•દાંત•અવલનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી•દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની *

હાકી•દાંત•કુજ્ઞઅમનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની *

હાકી ની•દાહાડ•આશરે•અરધી•ખાંડી•દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની *

હાચુ•મીન•આશરે•આઠ•ખાંડી•દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની *

કેલકાં•મરી•આશરે ૧૯ ખાંડી•દર•એક ૫૦૦ રતલની *

દાંમર•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી•દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની *

શાગવાંની•લાકડાં.....	૧૦૦
શાગવાંની•પાટીઆં.....	૬૪૮
શાગવાંની•અછોલાં.....	૫૦૦
શાગવાંની•તાલદમ•અથવા•પાટીઆંનાં•કટકાઓ.....	૨૪૬
પરારનાં•પાટીઆં.....	૩૬૬૮
ખીમો.....	૨૦૬

એ•કુપલી•જીનશ•વેચાતી•લેવાનાં•પરપોલો•કેબલે•આલમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનાં•કુટીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામ•કરીતે•કુપર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આઈ•પરપોજલ•પ્રલાંની•જનશનુછે•તે•કુપર•છાપેલી•મુદત•શુધી•મોકોરબંધ•કરી•આપશે•તે•લેશેને•તેમો•ભાવ•અખેરથી•ખુલ્લુ•કરી•લખી•ણાવવો•શ્રી•તરાવેનદરેમની•કુજુર•કચેરીમો પરપોજલ•કરનારાઓને•આવવાની•તાંહાં•રજછે•તાંહાં•તેઓનાં•દેખતાં•કુધાડશે•ને•જેની•કીમત•વધતી•હશે•ને•તે•જે•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરવુ•ઘટશે•તો•કરશે *

પરપોજલ•કબુલ•થઆપઢી•જે•જનશનુ•પરપોજલ•કરશે•તે•ધ્યણિ•તેમો•લખેલી•કીમતનો•એક•તરીજે•ફીશો•જે•બીજા•દેશાવરનાં•તાબુકાનો•હોએતો•પચીશ•દાડામો•તથા•તાંહાંની•પડોશમાંનાં•ગાંમોનો•હોએતો•બાર•દાડામો•અમાનત•દાખલ•કબ્જે•આપવો *

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Canteen Committee of His Majesty's 40th Regiment for the supply of the following articles for one year from the 1st January 1838, or during the period the Regiment may remain at Deesa.

Brandy....Rate per Gallon.
Gin.... ...do.....do.
Cape Wine do.....do.
Beer.....do per dozen Bottles.
Beer.....do per Hogshead.

The articles to be of good quality, subject to the approval of the Committee, and delivered at the Regimental Canteen stores in such quantities as may be required

Security, to the amount of (1,000) one thousand Rupees, to be lodged with the Paymaster of the Regiment, and forfeited in case of failure of contract.

The Tenders, sealed. Post paid, and addressed to "the Canteen Committee, His Majesty's 40th Regiment, Deesa" will be received until the 30th September 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Officer Commanding H. M's. 40th Regiment for the Supply of the following Articles for one year from 1st Janunary 1838 or during the period the Regiment may remain at Deesa.

Black and Green Tea, Coffee and Sugar.

These articles to be of good Quality and delivered at the Quarter Masters Stores in such quantities as may be required after being inspected and approved of by a Committee of Officers.

Required as Security (1000) One thousand Rupees to be lodged with the Pay-master of the Regiment and to be forfeited in case of failure of contract.

Sealed Tenders post paid addressed to the Quarter Master of the Regiment will be received until the 30th of September next.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. Malvery, Church Lane, Bombay.

IN THE MATTER OF RANSORD MUNJEE AN INSOLVENT.

THIS DAY Saturday, the 23d Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. Frith, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve at their rooms by authority of the Common Assignee of the Insolvent Court, a quantity of Piece Goods belonging to the Estate of the above named Insolvent—The same chiefly consist of Colored Velvet—Leno, Cambric, Jacconet and Mull Muslins—Cotton Damask—Flowered Chintzes—Madapollams, Sheeting and Long Cloths—Zebra Dresses—Ginghams—Dorias—Dhoties and Jamdannies, a quantity of Native Jewellry of considerable value &c. &c.

On the same day (not belonging to the same Estate) will also be sold a small service of Plate, Crockery and Glass Ware, a—Pocket Chronometer by "Hutton and Harris," an excellent double barrel'd Gun and a variety of Household furniture and other property worthy attention.

Terms of Sale—*Cash*—and the Sale will commence exactly at 11 A. M.—Nesbit Lane, 23d September, 1837.

જાંજ•વધારે•જાણીતા•થાંવુ•હોએતો•હેઠલ શાકી•કરનારને•અરજ•કીધાથી•માલુમ•થશેક જે•અહેર•ખબર•પીજી•આગાશટની•તે રીખની•લખેલી•છપાવી•હતી•તે•કાકાડી•નાંખીછે *

જંન•મારકીટ

શ્રીનરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનો વેપાર•ખાતાનો•આકતીઓ

શ્રી•આલપજના•વેપાર•ખાતાની આકીશના• ૪ થી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ *

WANTED.—A Native who thoroughly understands the rearing of Silk Worms, and winding the Silk from the Cacoons—Liberal Wages will be given.

Apply to FRITH AND Co.—Nesbitt Lane, 19th September, 1837.

જે જી એ ચ

રેશમનાં•ક્રીરાને•પાલવાને•તથા • તેકુઓ થી•રેશમ•કાઢાડવાને•પક્રી•રીતે•જાણતો • હોએ•હેવો•એક•ગામડી•જોઇએ ચકતેકતે• મુશારો•શારો•આપશે *

એ•બાબે•જેકને•પુછવ•હોએ•તે • મીરશી અરશનકરીથ•તથા•કંપનીને•તાંહાં•પુછે *

નેશબીટ•લેન•તા•૧૨ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭

जो कोणी रेसीमाचे कीडे वाढवाया स पाहीजे व त्यापासुन रेसीम काढा यास जाणतो त्यास चांगला मुशारा मि ळेल, याची फीत व कंपनी येथे खबर मीळेल.

नेसबोट लैन ११ सपटेंबर १८३७.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will Sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 25th Instant, at their Rooms, Sundry, Articles of Glass and Queens Ware,—Guns, a Silver Hunting Watch by Barraud—Chairs, Blacking, Pickles in Cases, fine and Coarse Flannel, Letter paper, Umbrellas, Cotton half Stockings, undressed Dolls—a small quantity of Preserved Soups &c. Consisting of Bouilli, Carrots, Fresh Salmon, Lobsters, Rounds of Beef,—Leman's Biscuits &c. &c.—Bombay, 23d September, 1837.

PISTOLS.—From *Thomas Jackson Mortimer*, 34, St. James' Street, London and warranted with his name on each as marked.

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols in Mahogany cases, with complete apparatus, detonating locks.....Rs 300
1 Do. best Cavalry Holster Pistols, complete, do. do..... " 250
1 Do. do. do. do. flint locks.... " 200
1 Do. do. flint locks Pocket Pistols..... " 90

Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* Dady's Buildings, 23d Sept., 1837.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, most respectfully begs to announce to his Customers that he has purchased an Invoice of the very best and new fashioned Millinery, viz:

Richly Figured Satin, for Bonnets, and new fashion Gauze, Waist Ribbon, Gentlemens Waistcoat Silk, Gentlemens Silk Neck Cloths, and Ladies Shoes of all kinds &c. &c.—Bombay, 21st September, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

MR. HUTCHINS, *Surgeon Dentist*, may be consulted Professionally at the house lately occupied as *Messrs. Shotton and Co's.* Office.

MEMORANDUM OF FEES.

Scaling or cleaning the Teeth	32
Stopping	16
Extracting	16
Pivotted Tooth	50
Natural Tooth on Gold Plate	50
Entire Set of Teeth	500

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Byramjee Shapoorjee Hirjee*, of Cochin having contracted to purchase from *Indearoo Muncherjee Pestonjee*, *Bhanja Josy*, all that piece or parcel of Ground, Messuage, Tenement, or dwelling House, situated within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in *Pursotum Chemajee's*, street, Assessed No. 12, bounded on the East by the house of *Rustumjee Muncherjee Kharas*, on the West by the public road, on the North by the passage of *Hullalkore* of the said house, and on the South, by the public road, any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, &c. are hereby requested to make the same known to the purchaser aforesaid at the office of Messrs. *Owen, and Co.*, within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 22d day of September, 1837.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE Resident at Hyderabad, (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will, until Monday, the 23rd October next, receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulderstraps, (Grenadier and Light Companies with Wings)—Buttons with the Number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following Stations and subject to survey on arrival.

Hyderabad.....6|16	of the whole more or less	
Aurungabad....5|16	do.	do.
Ellichpoor.....3|16	do.	do.
Hingolee.....2|16	do.	do.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &ca, and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned, on or before the 15th November 1838.

The Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason therefor.

The Person or Persons to whom the Contract is eventually given, will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House Agency for the due fulfilment of their Contract, in the Sum of Company's Rupees 20,000 Twenty thousand.

The mode of Payment will be as under One third of the Estimate on the Contract being closed, and approved of, and the receipt of the Clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the Clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed "To, the Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad "and to be superscribed" Tenders for clothing" any further information that may be required, will be afforded on application to the above Officer.

PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CLOTHING (MORE OR LESS) REQUIRED.

INFANTRY.

including Garrison Battalion and Company of Sappers

18	Staff Sergeants Jackets.
80	Subidars.....ditto
86	Jemadars.....ditto
18	Drum Majors.....ditto
6	Sergeants.....ditto
9	Havildar Majors.....ditto
384	Havildars.....ditto
180	Drummers.....ditto
5,840	Rank and File.....ditto
70	Lascars.....ditto
70	Puckallies.....ditto
18	Staff Sergeants.....Caps.
6	Sergeants.....ditto
70	Color Badges.
10	Pairs Subidar Majors Epaulettes.
17	ditto Subidar's Wings.
52	ditto Subidars Battalion Company's Wings.
16	ditto Jemadars Wings.
70	ditto do. Battalion Company's Wings.
18	ditto Drum Major's Wings.
200	Girdles for Staff Sergeants, Native Officers and Drum Majors.
400	Girdles for Havildars.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges &c.

INVALIDS.

2	Staff Sergeants.....Jackets.
8	Subidars.....ditto
15	Jemadars.....ditto
6	Drum Majors.....ditto
7	Sergeants.....ditto
1	Havildar Major.....ditto
40	Havildars.....dtito
12	Drummers.....ditto
240	Rank and File.....ditto
2	Pairs Subidar Major's Epaulettes
6	do. do. Battalion Company's Epaulettes
15	do. do. Jemadars.....ditto
6	do. Drum Major's Wings.

ARTILLERY and STORE DEPARTMENT.

3	Staff Sergeants.....Jackets.
5	Sergeants.....ditto
4	Subidars.....ditto
8	Jemadars.....ditto
30	Havildars.....ditto
1	Corporal's.....ditto
9	Drummers.....ditto
640	Rank and File.....ditto
8	Puckallies.....ditto
3	Syrang's.....ditto
13	Tindals.....ditto
120	Store Lascars.....ditto
3	Staff Sergeants.....Caps
5	Sergeants.....ditto
4	Color Badges
3	Pairs Subidar Major's Epaulettes.
1	ditto ditto ditto.
8	ditto Jemadars ditto.
15	Girdles for Staff Sergeants and Native Officers, &ca.
30	ditto for Havildars.

1st Company, Artillery including General Department		3rd	Infantry
2nd	do. and Store Department	4th	ditto
3rd	do. do.	5th	ditto
4th	do. do.	6th	ditto
One Company of Sappers		7th	ditto
1st	Infantry	8th	ditto
2nd	do.	Garrison Battalion	
		Invalid	ditto

By Order.

J. A. MOORE,—*Mil. Sect.*

Milit. Secretary's Office, Hyderbad Residency.—23rd August, 1837.

TO be Let,—A Comfortable and airy Premises with out Houses, 2 Large Warehouses, and commodious Compound situate behind the Admiralty House in the Fort occupied as the Office of *Messrs. Ferguson Turner and Co.* For terms and particulars apply to *Framjee Cowasjee* at his Office.—Hummum Street in Fort.

STATIONARY &c.

A. B. COLLETT AND CO have just purchased an Invoice of which the following form a part.

Letter Paper, Oval and round tinted perforated Cards, Ditto Trellis Cards, Gold and white Camea Ornaments, Ditto ornamental Borders, embossed and plain glazed visiting Cards of Sizes, Sealing Wax, &c. &c.—No. 8 Apollo Street.

SIXTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....		100,000
1	Ditto of.....		30,000
1	Ditto of.....		20,000
1	Ditto of.....		10,000
3	Ditto of....5,000..	..	15,000
7	Ditto of...2,000..	..	14,000
16	Ditto of....1,000..	..	16,600
30	Ditto of....400..	..	12,000
190	Ditto of....200..	..	38,000
1,750	Ditto of....140..	..	2,45,000

2,000 Prizes.
3,000 Blanks.

5,000 Tickets.

Tickets and shares in the above lottery are for sale at *Frommurze Sorabjee* and Co's opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees.	103	each.
Half Do. "....."	52	do.
Quarter Do. "....."	26	do.
One eighth Do. "....."	13	do.

TERMS—CASH.

The Drawing will take place on the 26th of October next.—Bombay, 23d September, 1837.

SIXTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A Second club on twenty five Tickets of the 61st Madras Government Lottery, divided into one hundred shares are to be had from *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra* at the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co. at Rs 26½ per each share and the Holders of the share shall be intitled to such prize or prizes as may be drawn of the above 25 tickets, payable 41 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if presented within twelve months and not otherwise and subject to a deduction of 10 per cent for the Government as usual and 2 per cent Commission for his managing the above club.

TERMS.—CASH.

N.B.—The particulars and numbers of the above 25 tickets are mentioned in the receipt grantedto those who take shares—Bombay 23rd September, 1837.

SIXTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and shares in the above Lottery are for sale at BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA'S, at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co*, at the following prices.

Whole Tickets at Rs.	102½	each.
Half Do. at...."	51¾	do,
Quarter Do. at...."	26	do.
One eighth Do. at..."	13	do.

TERMS.—CASH.

Gentlemen at Outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their Remittances

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 26th October next.—Bombay, 23d September, 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy.

Two Warehouses under Courier Office.

Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 14th September, 1837.

No. 407.—Captain W. Trevelyan of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 408.—Lieutenant Munbee, Assistant Inspecting Engineer Northern Division of the Army, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency, with leave from the 15th instant to the 20th proximo, for the purpose of appearing before the examination Committee in next month.

No. 409.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Brett to be Captain, and 2nd Lieutenant H. Creed to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to Morley retired—Date of Rank,—8th Septr. 1837.

The undermentioned Officer is to take Rank from the date specified opposite his name:—

	Rank in the Regiment.	Rank in the Army.
Second Lieutenant G. P. Sealy	8th Septr. 1837.	8th Decr. 1831.

No. 410.—Captain Waddington, Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, is permitted to proceed to Poona on urgent private affairs, for one month from the 18th instant; 2nd Lieutenant Wemyss, his Assistant, taking charge of the Department during his absence.

No. 411.—The leave to the Deccan granted to Surgeon Henderson, under date the 7th July last, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six weeks on the same account.

No. 412.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Lieutenant W. C. Stather of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 10th August is cancelled from the 29th of the same month, the date of that Officer's arrival at the Head Quarters of his Regiment.

No. 413.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieutenant T. Christie of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Interpreter to the Left Wing 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

No. 414.—Lieutenant C. A. Echalaz of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, for the benefit of his health, with permission to embark from the western coast.

No. 415.—Captain Davidson delivered over charge of the Commissariat Department at Poona, to Lieutenant Hartley on the 1st, and received charge of the Deputy Commissary General's Office from Lieutenant Pope, on the 7th instant.

No. 416.—Captain Stockley received charge of the Commissariat Offices at Belgaum, from Captain Scobie, on the 2nd instant.

No. 417.—Assistant Surgeons Hughes and Williams having completed their period of service in the Indian Navy, will be at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as soon as they can be relieved from their present duties.

Assistant Surgeons Ranclaud and Sproule, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 418.—In publishing for the information of the Army, the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 14th of June last, No. 31, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the receipt of subscriptions and donations to the Military Retiring Fund which it was proposed to establish, be discontinued; and to announce that the amount that has already been received under the arrangement sanctioned by General Order dated the 21st of December 1836, No. 537, will be refunded under instructions which the Acting Military Accountant will issue to the several Paymasters.

Separate letter from, dated 13th January 1837. No. 5. Forwards memorial from a Committee appointed to deliberate on the establishment of a Military Retiring Fund.

1st. It is always a source of gratification to us to promote the advantage and comfort of our Military Servants, and we have recently afforded substantial evidence of our feelings upon this subject.

2nd. When we framed the Retiring Regulations transmitted in our Military letter to India, 23rd December 1835, we adverted to the difficulties which stood in the way of the establishment of a General Retiring Fund, and distinctly stated that we regarded the realization of such an object as hopeless. To meet the want thus created, and to provide in another way for that which was desired alike by the Army and by us, we passed the Regulations to which we have referred. Our views in taking this step were explained in para. 5th of the Letter above quoted, a copy of which we transmit for the information of the Memorialists.

3rd. Retaining the opinions which we expressed at the period referred to, we are precluded from extending our sanction to that which has been transmitted.

Extract from the Letter from the Honorable the Court, to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 23rd December 1835, No. 15.

5th. Adverting to the many obstacles which have hitherto prevented the establishment of a general Retiring Fund, and considering it hopeless to expect that any Fund can be so framed as to meet on the one hand with the general concurrence of the Army, and on the other with the sanction of the authorities at Home, we have thought it right no longer to rely on the formation of such a Fund, but so far as we can feel justified in doing it ourselves, to provide for the object contemplated in Schemes of that nature, without the aid of contributions from our Officers, by an enlargement of the Retiring Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1837.

No. 419.—Lieutenant B. H. Combe of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1837.

No. 420.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe by Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service Will be sent to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the Ship "Palmyra".

1 Rolls of Family Remittances from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st May to the 31st July 1837.

2 Ditto..ditto of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment from ditto..ditto.

3 Ditto..ditto of the 6th Regiment of Foot from ditto ditto.

4 Ditto..ditto of the 40th ditto ditto from ditto..ditto.

2 Rolls Remittances on account of the effects of deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll on account of the deceased non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 4th Light Dragoons, from 1st May to the 31st July 1837.

2 Ditto. ditto of the 2nd or Queens Royals from ditto.

3 Ditto. ditto of the 6th Regiment of Foot from ditto.

4 Ditto. ditto of the 17

5 Ditto. ditto of the 4

3 Rolls of Remittances from Her Majesty's Ne-cessaries from Her Majest Presidency.

1 Roll from the 4th Lig 31st July 1837.

2 Ditto ditto from the

3 Ditto ditto from the

4 General Roll of Fami sioned Officers in the Hon 1st of May to the 31st J

5. Ditto ditto from N vates from ditto ditto.

No. 421.—Major J. J Northern Division of the from his Division for tw and the Deccan, on priva

No. 422.—Assistant Su ed a furlough to Europe,

No. 423.—Second Lieu giment of Artillery, is all the benefit of his health.

By order of the Righ

E. M.

MARINE

Bombay Cast

No. 79.—Mr. Purser St Poona, on sick certificate

No. 80.—Lieutenant De on sick certificate, for one

No. 81.—Assistant Surg ing completed their period will be at the disposal of H in Chief, as soon as they ca duties.

Assistant Surgeons the disposal of the Sup duty in that branch of

Bombay C

No. 82.—Captain R Europe, agreably to the

By order of the Righ

E. M

CIVIL A

GENER

Bombay Castle,

The Right Hon'ble the G notify the following promot

To be Jun

Archibald Spens.—Date Hugh Poyntz Malet.—Da

To be F

John Hinde Pelly, Junior,— John Nugent Rose,—Do. John William Woodcock,— Arthur King Corfield,—Do. Henry Hebbert,—Do. Authur Wellington Jones,—

Bombay Castle, 20t

The Right Hon'ble the Go pleased to grant Mr. D. Dav collector of Tannah, leave to a period of ten days from th purpose of undergoing an exam guage.

The Right Hon'ble the Gove pleased to permit Mr. Gregor G and mint master, to proceed to t sick certificate, with leave of a from the date of his embarkati

POLITICAL D

Bombay Castle, 16th

The Right Hon'ble the Gover permit Mr. T. H. Baber, princip proceed to the sea coast, for th

By order of the Right Hon

(Signed)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th September, 1837.

Mr. J. Buchanan, asaistant to the collector of Tannah, allowed a further extension of leave, to remain at the residency, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st to the 4th ultimo, under the provisions of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 15th September, 1837,

Mr. A. Campbell, third assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 20th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 18th September, 1837

Mr. A. Stuart, assistant to the collector of customs in Guzerat and the Conkan, is allowed leave of absence, from the 5th instant, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of attending an examination in the Guzerattee language.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1837.

Mr. W. C. Bruce, received charge of the offices of collector of customs, land revenue and reporter general on external commerce, on the 18th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1837.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to be acting assistant judge and session judge for the detached station of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 20th Sept., 1837.

Lieutenant H. Rudd, commandant of the Poona police corps and assistant magistrate, is allowed leave of absence from the 27th instant to 12th proximo, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut issued a sunnud on the 11th instant, to Kessew Ruggunath, authorizing him to practise as a vakeel in the adawlut at Poona.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut issued a sunnud on the 28th ultimo, to Ramchunder Bullalbhut, authorizing him to practise as a vakeel in that Court.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that, under the sanction of the Government of India, the collection of the Transit Duties, leviable in the Bombay Territories, will be suspended from the date of the expiration of the present farms. And, under the Provisions of Section I. Act XXV. of 1836, the port of Bombay, is hereby declared a warehousing port from the 1st proximo, for the purposes specified in the said Act.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1837.

NOTICE.

The overland Mail for dispatch by the Atalanta Steamer, will be closed at 4 P. M. precisely on Monday next the 25th instant.

F. BOURCHIER,—*Post Master Genl.*

Bombay, 20th September 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

IMPORTED

From the 22d November 1836, to the 12th instant.....	.....Chests	19,765
Dittto from the 13th to the 19th instant.....	„	„
	Total	19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836. to the 12th instant.....	....Chests	18,417½
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant.....	„	71
	Chests	18,488½

J. TAYLOR,

...ay, 20th September 1837.

DURPU... 22.

...ested to ... two Petitions to the ... preparation and will ... of a day or two for ...tying ... an extension of ...Bomba...and Madras; and ...riation f a percentage out ...mprovement of the roads ... the costruction of new ...nded to be forwarded by ...on the 15th, so that the ...ort time left for putting ...he objects sought to be ...tance to this country, we ... number of signatures. ...nber of Commerce for ...welfare of this country, ... making to secure im- ... equally interested with ...ps more so, in the ob- ... have been desirable to ...ative inhabitants of some ... the day of despatch is ...t now be done. ... said through ignorance, ...ruth, against the British ...n, even the most bigotted ... which it justly deserves ...ds in the country, and the ...s which formerly infested ...old dangers of travelling ...h the present comparative ...heme of dialogue between ...have visited distant, holy ... one acknowledges with ...ish Government has con- ...tirpating the Bheels and ...that had for ages settled ...of Boglan, Candeish and ...ountains; so that a com- ...n now perform a journey ...urity, while it was ac- ... twenty years ago, if a ...dred pilgrims having arms, ...of defence, returned home ...ry thing they had taken along ... ...of the few good roads which ... and there; and the vigorous ... adopted to establish security. ..., must bear in mind that this is ...ined from good roads. Facili- ...transport of goods from one part ...—from the place of growth of a ...tation fit to be expected from ...diate and powerful stimulus on ...rity of a country. The wealth ...n are inseparable from its com- ...hing that encourages it so much ...g the produce of industry with ...nience and expense, to stations ... Even one or two roads which ...presidency, indifferent as they are, ... the encouragement of the trade ... Deccan Cotton for the last few ...en the result of the little that has ...ay we not expect when all towns ...e will have been connected with ...ssable for wheeled conveyances. ...fore must look forward with in- ...esent appeal to England. The ...rt a percentage ...t the of reve- ...ry judicious, and we hope the au-

thorities in England will evince their anxieiy to ameliorate the condition of India by setting apart a fixed sum for the improvement of the country, instead of allowing it to depend on the state of public treasury.

TO THE HON'BLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants and others, Natives and European Inhabitants of Bombay,
HUMBLY SHEWETH.

1st. That previous to the Act III and IV. of William IV. Chap. LXXXV. the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay possessed the power of managing the details of the Government of these Presidencies, and of carrying into execution all measures of improvement within the same.

2nd. That by the passing of the above Act, the Governors of both these Presidencies were deprived of this Power, and the same was vested in the Governor General of India in Council.

3rd. That upwards of four years have now elapsed, since the said Act came into operation, and full time has thus been afforded to prove whether it has been beneficial or detrimental to the local interests of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

4th. That your Petitioners humbly represent the placing this excessive power with the Governor General of India in Council has been attended with effects most injurious to the Interests of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

5th. That situated as the Supreme Government is, at a great distance, occupied with the details of their own Presidency, unacquainted with the local causes requiring improvement in the others, and much less interested than the Resident Governments in these improvements, it was not to be expected that the same attention would be given to their wants and necessities as had been the case when these Governments possessed the power at once to remedy or remove them.

6th. That plans of Improvements of the highest consequence to the prosperity and welfare of these Presidencies have been submitted to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, regarding which, either from not fully understanding their importance, or unwilling to give their consent the most protracted delay from repeated references has occurred, the plans often abandoned, often curtailed or acceded to when the parties who originated them and understood them most perfectly were no longer in the situation to see them carried most beneficially into effect.

7th. That while the Governor General of all India is also Governor of Bengal, and his residence fixed at Calcutta, the wants of that Presidency must naturally ever first command his attention, frequently to the exclusion of the well founded claims of the other Presidencies, and two recent instances may be adduced in proof of this, viz. The abolition of the Town and Transit duties and the declaring Calcutta a Bonded and Warehousing Port, two Acts of Legislative Council which were more required for the relief and of greater importance to the prosperity of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, but which, altho' one of them has been now in active operation for upwards of 15 months past in Bengal and the other for more than six months, have neither of them been yet extended to Madras and Bombay.

8th. Your Petitioners therefore humbly represent that it is most detrimental to the interests of the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, that the whole powers of Government should be vested in the Governor General of India, who is also the Governor of Bengal;—that overwhelmed thus with the details of Government of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, in addition to those of his own Government of Bengal, he cannot give that prompt attention to their interests, nor can he understand the grounds urged for plans of improvement, so well or so intimately, as the Governors in Council of these Presidencies: and that the consequent delay in the despatch of all business, from the necessity of distant reference, is extremely prejudicial to their Interests and Prosperity.

9th. That the Constitution of the Council Board of the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay being essentially the same, as before the passing of the said Act. your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the powers formerly exercised by their Governor in Council may be restored to them.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever Pray.

Bombay, 20th September 1837.

TO THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE *memorial of the undersigned Merchants and others Native and European Inhabitants of Bombay.*
RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.

1.—That, in the month of April last, a Petition praying for the abolition of the Transit and Town duties in the Bombay Prisidency from the Merchants and others, Native and European Inhabitants of Bombay, was transmitted to the Right Honorable Lord Auckland, Governor General of India, in which the petitioners drew the attention of his Lordship to the state of the roads of this Presidency, so ill adapted, and so totally inadequate, as they are, to the purposes and exigencies of a daily extending Commerce; and prayed, that some fixed and adequate sum should be placed annually at the disposal of the local Government for the improvement and construction of the Roads.

2.—That, in reply His Lordship stated, that he had referred the question to your Honorable Court of their consideration and decision, by whom alone sanction can be given to it.

3.—That in the well grounded belief that a matter so vitally important to the prosperity and improvement of this Presidency will experience your most serious and favorable attention, your Memorialists pending the reference alluded to and with the view of aiding the consideration of the subject, would now more prominently submit to your Honorable Court, some of the evils existing and and arising from the present defective state of our internal means of communication, and at the same time to point out the benefits, political and commercial, that would infalliby accrue by the Prayer of the Petition above referred to, being granted.

4.—In furtherance of the object thus entertained by your Memorialists, they beg to state that the only line of Road throughout the Presidency practicable for Carts, by which a wheel carriage traffic can be maintained between the Concan and the Deccan is that from Panwell to Ahmednuggur, a distance of 165 Miles, at which latter place it terminates. That this road, while it is unconnected with Sholapoor and the Country to the South, so as to form a convenient outlet to their produce, is too far removed from the rich producing districts of Kandeish on the North and Oomrawattee and Berar on the East, to be resorted to without an immense circuit, and a commensurate expense, with loss of time,

5.—That consequently all the produce * grown in Kandeish and to the Eastward as far as † Kanghaum, has to pass into the Deccan by the Chandore Ghât, or Mumnar, and the Unkahee pass; and thence proceed to Nassick, where, for the first time, a made road is entered on.

6.—That along the whole of the above line, by which the produce of two distinct Provinces * is obliged to seek the nearest made road to Bombay, the impediments to transport are excessive, and although some portion of these products in Carted, with difficulty over a very rugged country to Nassick, and thence, with ease to Ekulpore, they are never carted beyond the latter point, as the Thull Ghât, which has then to be descended, is impassable for carts, the descent being, in many places, as much as 1 in 3.

7.—That, consequently, the whole of the above important traffic, has to pass, partly in carts, but chiefly on bullocks, over a country destitute of roads, as far as Nassick and afterwards from Ekulpore to Bhewndy on pack bullocks—the difficulties, delays, and expence, attendant on such mode of transport, forming the greatest drawback on the advance of the internal traffic, and thereby rendering the construction of roads, an object of paramount inportance.

8.—That, while these disadvantages result to the more important branches of commerce, your Memorialists must not omit to mention that they equally apply to, and in a greater ratio, operate against the minor articles of produce, particularly grain, the growers of which, from the want of lesser branch roads, are compelled, at a ruinours expense and sacrifice of time, to the use of pack bullocks for the transport of their goods to the nearest mart.

9.—That the advantages which would arise to commerce by the construction of roads suited to wheel carriages in supercession of pack bullocks, your memorialists conceive will be found fully demonstrated in the annexed note.† setting forth, as it does facts which are well known to all who have had ample opportunity of comparing the different results of two systems as shewn on the Thull and Bhore Ghat.

10.—That, great as are the benefits which commerce must naturally derive from the construction of proper roads, it is obvious the general advancement of the country and its inhabitants in prosperity and civilization will be equally promoted. Nor can your Memorialists refrain from adverting to the important advantages to be also derived, in a Political and Military point of view, from the attainment of this important object.

11.—That a rapid communication between the different stations.—The speedy intelligence of events passing in the dominions of the surrounding native states—The acceleration of the posts—the easy and rapid transport of troops and their material, either in peace or war at a reduced cost are points of too momentous a nature to be omitted and which, one and all, add strength to the prayer of your memorialists, and entitle it to the just and liberal consideration of your Hon'ble Court.

12.—That your Memorialists feel it their duty to state that tho' the present local Government, which has evinced an anxious desire to promote all plans tending to the improvement of the internal communication (as far as their *limited powers* enabled them) have lately provided for the repairs of the existing roads, so as to render them passable for carts, and have ordered some few cross roads, (*urgently required,*) to be constructed, yet such provision is mirerably inadequate to the wants of this Presidency‡ and its capital, the growing importance of which, from its geographical position, ought to render *its* improvement an object of primary consideration, as being the channel through which there is every probability that the regular monthly Communication between England and all parts of India, will for the future be most speedily maintained, on the permanent establishment of steam intercourse.

13.—Wherefore, on the well grounded and incontrovertible facts set forth in this memorial being maturely reviewed, and the ultimate and incalculable benefits to be derived, fairly weighed, your Memorialists respectfully, pray that your Honorable Court will be pleased to direct the Government of this Presidency to set aside annually such a portion of the public revenue as may be considered sufficient for improving the present defective state of the internal communications of this presidency, and thus remove the barrier which now impedes the industry of its inhabitants, and involves results fatal to the prosperity of the country and.

YOUR MEMORIALISTS AS IN DUTY BOUND, &c.

* Cotton, Opium, Indigo, Safflower and Linseed.

† The great Mart whence the Cotton from the Oomrawuttee and Berar Districts comes.

* Kandeish and Berar.

† 1 Two Bullocks in Cart will draw on a proper road as much as six in pack—thus effecting a saving of 1 in 3.

2nd. Bullocks in Cart travel 20 miles a day—In pack from 8 to a circumstance which not only effects a further saving of 1 in 2 but has a material influence on the eventual price of the commodity, particularly Cotton, by enabling it to reach the Bombay market at the proper season undamaged by the monsoon.

3d.—The time required for yoking 200 Bullocks to Carts ready loaded is not one fourth of that necessary to load 600 pack bullocks with the same quantity in which latter process nearly one half of the night is now consumed to the great injury of the cattle.

4th—Great damage to packages and loss is sustained in the use of pack bullocks, by the daily loading and unloading—The bags get torn, the Cotton loose and partly blown away. Dust and dirt get mixed with it, and if rain falls, water soaks in the easier, and much time is lost in the slovenly attempts at mending—Such observation being equally applicable to Salt.

These four circumstances combined (the dimunition by one third of the number of the bullocks required for any given quantity of traffic—The dimunition by one half of the time required for the transport of the products of one season, and the dimunition by three fourths of the time consumed in loading) besides reducing the direct expenditure of transport to one third of its present amount, will have the effect of almost entirely obviating the heavy indirect expenditure arising from casualties among the cattle (which in some seasons is enormous) and other contingencies by lessening the want, now most severely felt, of forage and water for the large number of Bullocks at present required to be on the road for so long a period—diminishing the necessity for over haste and exposure, and preventing the alternative of damaging the Cotton on warehousing it on the road when overtaken by the monsoon.

‡ The interval trade of which is wholly dependant on land carriage and its made Roads at present not exceeding in all 449 Miles.

BOMBAY, 20th September, 1837.

PLANTING BABOOL OR THE ACACIA ARABICA FOR TIMBER IN THE DECKAN.

BY CHARLES LUSH, M. D.

Government having sanctioned a proposal I made for growing the Babool tree for Timber in the Deckan, I received from Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, Assistant Collector of Poona several queries respecting the details, the answers to which are subjoined. It may be remarked that no species of the Genus Acacia deserves for a moment to be put into competition with the common Babool the species with yellow heads of flowers and white *necklace-formed* pods, at least as far as regard the Poona black lands and trap-rock districts. It is not however to be expected that this tree will flourish equally well, and produce good timber in all parts of India. In the Northern Conkan for instance it never looks healthy. Messrs. Wight and Arnott have designated it as "sub-arboreous," the *A. Coteotra* being described "arboreous." This distinction may be good in Southern India, but in the Poona districts the characters would be reversed at any rate for unwatered wild specimens. The following answers to Mr. Goldmid's queries are therefore only intended to apply to Trap districts, or black Cotton lands.

Query 1st. What is the best soil for the Babool?

Answer. The black (cotton) soil of the Deckan, but still it will flourish upon *Moorum* where scarcely any thing else will grow.

Query 2nd. What space should be left between the trees.

Ans. Ultimately twenty feet; but the seed should be own in drills, 10 feet apart and gradually thinned out. The alternate rows can be left in (i e. at ten feet) for five or six years to be used for stakes or fire wood, and then room will be left for the others to spread.

3rd. May Jowarree &c. &c. be grown in that space and if so, always, or until the trees have obtained a certain height.

Ans. Nothing should be sown but the seed of the one species of Babool; because, the most essential part of the plan is the careful exclusion of animals. The Deckan is actually one of the barest countries in the world, but were it not for the destruction of the young Babool plants by animals, many large tracts would be covered by this tree, which is its natural timber, as the Teak and the Ein* &c. are the natural timber, of other Indian districts—A hedge should be made all round the plantation of large dry thorny branches and stones intermingled if possible, but if these are not procurable, of prickly pear; and no, persons should be allowed to set foot in the plantation but the person who thins out and hoes the young trees.

Query 4th. Should the seed of the Babool tree be sown at, or previous to, the commencement of the rains?

Ans. The seed should be put in *just before* the rains, and the fence made secure around the plantation at the same time. N. B. The Babool will not bear transplanting—therefore sowing thickly and afterwards thinning out are necessary.

Query 5th. How many years will elapse before the plantation will yield timber?

Ans. Good firewood from the branches and wood for common purposes should be obtained in less than ten years, and very stout timber at the end of twenty to say nothing of the Gum and the bark for Tanning.

* Pentaptera tomentosa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Your Columns have lately been much engrossed, with complaints relative to that ill used branch of the public service the officers of the Indian Navy, who from what I have read, and heard from them, appear to be justly incensed at the privations they are compelled to undergo in the Steamers; we are also daily enlightened with comparisons of the relative advantages of a Red Sea, and an Euphrates Route for overland communication, and have at last, had the practibility of the latter put to the test, and it has proved beyond a doubt that a Steamer can get to the Persian Gulph in an unprecedented short space of time against a monsoon which has been more than usually severe. But at this point I must say the advantages of the Euphrates route appear to end, the remaining line of communication being both precarious and protracted; the success of the Red Sea Route, is at present doubted even by it's most sanguine advocates, and from my own personal experience of the heavy sea, a steamer must encounter on her passage to Mocha during the S. W. monsoon, I am more than inclined to think those doubts well founded. At all events, I feel convinced that to insure success, an outlay (in keeping spare steamers in readiness in case of accidents, which I have no hesitation in saying would be frequent) much beyond what has been anticipated would be necessary.—Now Mr. Editor I have heard a line of communication suggested by an enlightened, and highly influential individual, (on the line he suggests) residing on this Island, who proposes a system of communication combining the advantages of both routes, at a much less expence, more certain, and less liable to accidents, than either of them: and after duly considering the subject, there really does appear to me an air of feasibility in his plan, well worthy of attention. I am not exactly at liberty to disclose it now, the outlines however are these—A Government Steamer would have to convey the packet to a port in the Persian Gulph, which judging from the performance of the "*Atlanta*" in her late trip would take in 9 or 10 days in the S. W. Monsoon, and from this the Individual in question, would enter into arrangements to forward them on to Juddah in 15 days, from which place they might reach Cosseir in 24 hours, by a Steamer. And as I am given to understand it is in contemplation, to keep the *Hugh Lindsay* in the Red Sea as a packet, she had beter remain at Juddah, (which is an excellent harbour) than at Mocha, to say nothing of the difference in the expence of fuel, and I expect ere this, the Gents in Leadenhall Street have found out that "Coals are Coals" when in the Red Sea.

It is possible that objections may be made to this plan, by persons desirous of availing themselves of a passage home via Egypt, but this has ever I believe been a secondary object, and as the route now proposed is only to be considered as peculiarly advantageous during the S. W. Monsoon, a period at which few persons are anxious of proceeding overland, it could not materially affect even their arrangements, for a steamer might still be dispatched once or twice during the fine season, both for the conveyance of mails and passengers, without entailing any extra expence on Government. As the packets by both routes would eventually reach the same point by a different line, that one Individual or establishment (if there is such a thing) would be on the spot to receive both, Passengers might also avail themselves at the season of sailing vessels without any great difference in the time occupied in going across, the wind being then favorable, and I feel convinced that if encouragement was given, there are many Ship owners on the spot, who would gladly fit their vessels up for passengers.

Should this be deemed worthy of attention, by any of your numerous readers, I shall be most ready and willing to enter more fully on the subject.

Yours &c.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN BOTH TO JUDDAH AND BUSSORAH.

Bombay, 6th September, 1837.

TO THE SPORTING MEN OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

By the absurd restrictions you have placed on all Foreign Horses, whether the produce of England, Australia, or the Cape, the world are led to believe that it is your wish to be, as you now notoriously are, the worst, and at the same time, the most expensively mounted people in the world.

If your object is to be mounted on, or to drive, at a ridiculously high price, an animal which undoubtedly ranks the lowest of its tribe, (except country breds and such brutes), the means you have chosen to gain your object have succeeded to admiration; but on the contrary if it be your wish to drive nags proportioned to your carriages; to train horses that can run, not tottle; or to preserve your feet from dragging along the mud of the roads; at about one half of the present price, I can only say that the folly of your conduct is but to be equalled by the obstinacy with which you have clung to your Arab prejudices.

After hog, an Arab will turn quicker, and *perhaps* will keep his footing better over broken ground, but for all other purposes, the Course, the Parade, or the Carriage, the Cape and Botany Horse is certainly superior; and be it recollected that only one person in a hundred cares a jot for hog-hunting, or a fig for a hog except when dished, and even then it is deemed better if it's throat has been scientifically cut, instead of its body jagged to pieces by a rusty Spear.

If I was not fully aware of the unconquerable nature of your prejudices, the apathy of your dispositions, or your warm approval of the maxim, daily exemplified by you, "That a fool and his money are soon parted" I would give you the following sound advice—

"Declare that all horses (from such a date), will be "allowed to run on equal terms, or if any extra weight "is to be carried, put it alone on the English Horse."

The benefits you will gain by this simple act will be, "the introduction of a superior horse, and the conse-

"quent fall in the price of the Arab" and two years hence you will yourselves feel astounded at the obtuse density of that mental vision which obscured, for so long a period, your true interests. But alas! I am only throwing pearls to Swine so will at once conclude by signing myself—

EIGHTEEN HANDS.

Bombay, 21st September, 1837.

N. B. If the Arab Horse is equal to the imported, why load the latter, or exclude him from the Course?

HIGH WATER TABLE,—23RD SEPTEMBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	5 17	6 2
Sunday	6 51	7 35
Monday	8 15	8 49
Tuesday	9 8	5 19
Wednesday	9 44	10 6
Thursday	10 25	10 44
Friday	11 1	11 17

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100	99½
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 9¼	1 | 9
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 11	1 | 11
Canton Bills	222	221
Spanish dollars per 100	103¾	104½
Sovereigns each		

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Huddersfield	G. S. King Esq.	21st Instant	Liverpool.	StHelena
H. C. Steamer Atalanta	Supt. Indian Navy	25th Do.	Suez	
Palmira	Messrs. McGregor Brown-rigg and Co.	25th Do.	London	Cape.
David Clerk	Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.	30th Do.	China	
Mermaid	Do. ditto	25th October	London	Cape.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. & Adjt. Woodburn, 25th Rt. N. I. from Dapoolie.
Lieut. James Burt, 6th Bengl. Cav. from Mhow.
Asst. Surg. J. Scott, Secretary Medical Board from Deckan.

DEPARTURES.

Brevet Capt. G. Brown, 16th Rt. N. I. to Poonah.
Capt. John Lloyd, Artillery to Ahmednugger.
Capt. W. M. Coglan, Artillery to Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

In the Fort on the 18th Inst. Mrs. H. Goodall of a daughter.

At Poona on the 15th Inst. the Lady of Capt. A. C. Peat Engineers of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 20th.—Ship Morley, Chas. Evans, Master to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Amherst.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Atalanta, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS'—Rapid, Blake, Huddersfield, Logan, Tory, Palmira, Sarah, Mermaid, and Portsea.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Lady Grant, Hydroos, Ternate, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, and Isavie.

ARAB SHIPS,—Tauze. Nussarathshaw, and Judall Bharee.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, and Aimable Victoire.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1837.

We observe by the Bengal Papers that the *Atalanta* is not to sail until after the Calcutta Dawk of the 11th inst. shall have arrived at Bombay, there is however little or no doubt that she will start on Monday evening. The following is a list of the passengers who are to embark in her.

Lady Compton, Miss Compton, Mrs. Henderson, Capt. Grant, I. N. Capt. Cogan, I. N. Capt. Mignan, E. Regt. Capt. Campbell, Lt. Saunders, I. N. Lt. Hughes, M. Army, Lt. Knight, 4th Dragoons. Lt. Priaulx, Do. Dr. Lush, Dr. Goodridge, Messrs. Nicol, Buon, Bibby Martin, Mertens and Paul.

The *Palmira* will sail on Monday for the Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope and London with the following Passengers:—

Mrs. Grant and four children, Mrs. Trevelyan and child, Mrs. Woodburn and child, Gregor Grant Esqr. C. S., Capt. Trevelyan, 2d Cavalry, Captain Woodburn. 23rd B. N. I. for the Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. Kennett, Artillery, Capt. Medley, Madras Army. Lieut. Phillott Do. Lieut. Tod Do. Dr. McTierman, R. N. Lieut. Schnell H. M. 6th Regt. Mr. Cruttenden, I. N. for England—Lieut. Westwood H. M. 57th Regt. and the Hon'ble Capt. Graves, 4th Drags. to Cannanore. Lieut. Kemp H. M. 4th Drags. to Colombo. Captain Scott, 3rd Cavalry, and 60 Agricultural Labourers and Women to Mauritius, 2 Grooms to the Cape. 17 Lascars, to St. Helena, and 4 Steerage passengers to London.

We are extremely glad to find that the Memorial and Petition which we have inserted in to-day's paper and which are noticed in our extract from the *Durpun* are already most numerously and respectably signed. The objects they have in view can never be too strongly brought to the notice of the Home authorities, and while the evils to which they allude continue unredressed, we trust that no efforts will be spared which may in any way tend to their abolition.

With the liberal views entertained by the present head of our Government it cannot but be a subject of regret that his power should be so exceedingly restricted. Those who are on the spot can alone be sufficiently aware of the inconvenience and loss sustained from improvements being not merely delayed but entirely lost in consequence of not being carried into effect when suggested, and it must be apparent, to any one who pays the smallest attention to the subject, that the members of the Supreme Government, even if they felt a much greater interest in the welfare of our Presidency than we have reason to believe, would still be apt to nip many a useful project in the bud from mere ignorance of our peculiar circumstances.

We have understood that this subject has already attracted a great deal of attention at home, and we can hardly believe when it is viewed in it's proper light that some alteration for the better will not be made. The improvement of our inland communication and the advantages to which it must give rise, have already been so repeatedly adverted to in our columns as to make any further notice of it in some measure superfluous. But in this as in all other measures of the kind, there is little danger of bringing it too often to the notice of the public, and of this we are sure, that the more discussion it undergoes the more will it's advantages appear.

Should the Hon'ble Company refuse to entertain the proposition of allowing a part of their revenues to be employed for the purpose, an appeal should be made, to the British public, and where will so fine a field be found for the investment of British capital, or for the employment of British energy? Where else can so legitimate an object of speculation be found? We only hope that the step which has now been taken will be speedily followed by others of a similar nature, for we are convinced, that if the matter were once brought forward as prominently as it ought to be, we may very soon expect that effects would be produced which can as yet be hardly anticipated.

The memorial and petition will we understand lay at the Town Hall for further signatures until Monday noon, and will then be transmitted to the home authorities by the *Atalanta*.

We have to offer the commercial community of this Presidency our hearty congratulations on the final attainment of their object by the abolition of the Transit duties, and the introduction of the Bonding system. From the Government notification, which will be found in our columns, it will be seen that the first of these judicious measures will come into operation at the termination of the current farming contracts, and the latter on the 1st of October. The Bonding privilege will commence at a most opportune period of the year, immediately before the return of the China shipping, the cargoes of which, consisting chiefly of Sugar Cassia Silks and Tea, will thus enjoy the advantages of the Act for the present season. To the sound policy and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bruce the community are no doubt largely indebted for all the benefits these measures are so well calculated to produce.

We insert to-day a paper from the pen of Dr. Lush on the subject of planting *Babool* for firewood &c. in the Deccan. It is in such improvements as these that art evinces it's greatest triumphs over nature, by discovering a species of Timber or other production which, by it's peculiar adaptation to the rocky substratum of a country hitherto cursed with sterility, may operate in a few years in clothing it's nude and barren rocks with a leafy forest and supply it's impoverished inhabitants with an essential article of their daily consumption. We hope that some essays will shortly be made upon a tolerably extensive scale, so as to bring to the test of more ample experiment the suggestions of the learned gentleman, who has devoted so much of his valuable time to the productions of this country.

Much as we have already felt it necessary to say on the subject of Steam Communication, we cannot resist quoting the following from the *Madras Herald* of the 9th inst.

"But what in the name of all that is changeable has the *Conservative* to do with Dr. Lardner's Scheme? *The* plan of the *Conservative* was to bring all the Bombay Mails to Ceylon, but Dr. Lardner talks of a steamer from Socotra to Bombay. Surely our Contemporary does not mean to say that he prefers another man's bobby to his own. If he does, let him come forward and acknowledge the folly of taking letters for the principal part of India many hundreds of miles out of the way, and admit that we were not far out in opposing the Point de Galle mania from the beginning."

"Our contemporary calls Mr. Waghorn, Dr. Lardner, and Mr. Peacock our authorities, although we cannot recall when we referred to them as such. But he seems to have forgotten that Sir James Carnac was cried up by the comprehensives of Calcutta and Madras some months ago as *the great authority*, whose opinion on the subject ought to weigh down a hundred men of common intellect, and yet he, who was hinted at as the great "C." of the Asiatic Journal from his intimate acquaintance with the subject of steam communication, declares that the Bombay plan, as about to be established, is "much more rapid and more certain, and unquestionably, more economical than a Steam Conveyance" between the different Presidencies—With Sir James Carnac and Sir J. Hobhouse on our side we can afford the *Conservative* half a dozen Waghorns and [illegible]"

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—SEPTEMBER, 9.

A Public Meeting was held at the College Hall this morning, at Eleven o'clock, for the purpose of voting Addresses to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the death of our late Revered and Most Gracious Sovereign, and the accession of Her present Majesty to the imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Territories in India.

At the hour appointed the College Hall was crowded, and Sir Robert Comyn was requested to take the Chair. *The Honorable Chairman* said but few words were necessary on the occasion. It was their duty as loyal subjects of the British Crown to condole with Her Majesty on the loss which Her Maje ty and the Country had sustained by the demise of her Royal Uncle, and to offer their congratulations on Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown of the British Empire. It was no less their duty to offer an address of condolence to Adelaide the Queen Dowager on the heavy bereavement with Her Majesty had suffered.

Then follow the resolutions and the address.

It will be seen by a Notice in our advertising columns that the Passengers of the *Sir Edward Paget* are requested to be on board *at day light on Monday morning*, just exactly three weeks from the date of her return to the roads. Considering the disadvantage under what we labour in Madras, in having neither Harbour nor Ship wrights, the expedition with which this vessel has been got ready for sea is highly creditable to all concerned

(*From a Correspondent.*)

We learn by the last Overland despatchss received, that orders have been issued from the Horse Guards for the immediate embarkation of two Regiments for India, one from the Cape and the other from Ceylon to relieve the 16th Foot at Bengal and the 54th at M[illegible]. This sudden arrangement is caused by the inten[illegible]olition of the Depot System which was to take p[illegible] the first week in July 1837.

Our only object in drawing a comparison between Bombay and Falmouth was to shew that the mere circumstance of a Port being selected as the rendezvous for Steam and other Mail Packets is not enough to convert a small town (for Falmouth is not quite so bad as "a paltry fishing place") into a large one. or to add very considerably to its importance. Whether Bombay will "attract capitalists and speculators in preference to every other less favoured settlement" because she gets her knowledge of the European markets 10 or 16 days earlier remains to be seen; the *Examiner* thinks she will,—but, judging from what we know of the Ports more immediately connected with the foreign trade at home, and being aware that Bombay has for many years past enjoyed the advantage of getting her news much before the other Presidencies, we do not believe that the arrangement which has been made for bringing the monthly Mails to Bombay will be followed by any very extraordinary change. But, allowing that having a few days priority of information will give Bombay such an immense advantage over Calcutta and Madras, in what way will the establishment of the Grand Comprehensive Scheme, Dr. Lardner's, or, indeed, any other Plan, but the notable one of taking the Bombay Mails to Ceylon, deprive Bombay of the advantage of her geographical position? The warmest supporters of the Calcutta Scheme acknowledge that they will still have to receive and despatch their letters viâ Bombay, during the principal part of the year; and Dr. Lardner's calculations of the time occupied between Suez and the different Presidencies give Bombay very nearly the same advantage which she now enjoys over every other part of India. Unless therefore the object in agitating the Comprehensive question be more plausible than to unite with Bengal "to supply their own Steam Vessels and convey their own packets to some common rendezvous with Bombay," by which Bombay would still have the start of the other Presidencies, we think matters had better be left in the able hands of Lord W. Bentinck and the Select Committeee of the House of Commons.

CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BILLS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT.

At a period of commercial difficulties like the present, it is the duty of a public journalist, to abstain from creating any unnecessary alarm, by spreading rumours which may be founded on inaccurate reports, but at the same time it is an equally important duty to publish such information as may be relied upon. We, therefore, hasten to communicate to our readers some intelligence which we have received from an undoubted source, as to a peculiarity in the French commercial laws, which shew the necessity of great caution in negociating bills on France. It appears that if bills of exchange are granted here with the usual security of bills of lading and other shipping documents, if the person on whom the bills are drawn accept them on presentation, the bills of lading cannot be withheld from him, and consequently although his credit may be had at the time of the arrival of the goods, the holder of the bills of exchange has only the acceptor's personal security, and in case of failure the goods drawn against would come into the general mass of the estate. We do not know what remedy purchasers of hills would find sufficient against such a rule of law, which evidently makes their security of no avail except against the drawer of the bill, but we should suppose, that a special agreement would be necessary in every case, giving the agent of the holder of a bill of exchange the option of witholding the shipping documents unless satisfied with the security of the drawer.

As we are on the subject of bills of exchange, we shall remark, by the way, that the system of the credits, which has lately been carried to such an excess here and in China, is likely to receive its death blow from the recent crisis in England and America. It has always appeared to us that a mode of doing business, so unusual every where else, was less to be justified in this country, than it would have been in Europe. Our remoteness from the ultimate seat of these exchange operations renders the transactions much more dangerous than any where else. Till these foreign bills came into fashion, it was always understood that if exchange were negotiated on the credit of the drawer and not on that of a mere letter from a house in Europe, frequently clogged with conditions unknown to the purchaser of the bill, and affording ready means of evasions, in such a time as the present. We believe that all the bills refused acceptance in London have been negotiated in perfect good faith by the drawers, who have not in any way misapplied the funds intrusted to them. But the consequences to those who have purchased such bills for the support of their families are equally distressing, and they are the victims of bad faith on the part of the London Houses, who repudiate their own credits. We think it would be well for the Chamber of Commerce to recommend an agreement amongst the mercantile body not to negotiate any bills of exchange drawn by transitory persons, without either the endorsement of a Calcutta House, or a separate letter of credit accompanying each bill amounting to an acceptance. With this precaution the only consideration would be the stability of the house drawn upon, as such credits could not be disavowed any more than an actual acceptance.—*Englishman Sept.* 4.

The *Englishman* advises the public to be more circumspect in the foreign bills they take, the Chamber of Commerce ought "to recommend an agreement amongst the mercantile body not to negociate any Bills of Exchange drawn by transitory persons, without either the endorsement of a Calcutta House, or a seperate letter of credit accompanying each bill amounting to an acceptance." The advice is good, quite necessary just now as far as caution is concerned, for persons out of trade will naturally seek the security of good houses on the spot when they can get it: but as to the merchants resolving to act altogther in such a way as proposed, we consider that quite out of the question. Our contemporary too has made a discovery that will apply to bills on France, according to the usual terms on which credits are given for the purpose of securing consignments. The House called upon to accept the bill may demand the bill of lading as the condition of his acceptance. Persons not in trade are apt to think themselves quite safe with a bill of Lading attached to a bill of Exchange, when sometimes it only serves to clog them with a responsibility they are not aware of.—*Cal. Cour., Sept.* 4.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—SEPT. 4.

The *Red Rover* left Calcutta for China yesterday in tow of the *Irawaddy*, with 931 chests of Opium on board. We hear that she will be followed immediately by the *Lady Hayes*, and that shipments of Opium are actively going forward.

A new Clipper for the Opium trade, called the *Ariel*, built on the lines of a French Privateer *Les Huit Amis*, was launched to day from the Kidderpore Yard, of 368 tons burthen—five tons larger than the *Water Witch*, which she closely resembles except in having a round stern.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPTEMBER. 4.

Major-General Brown, C. B. and the Bishop of Calcutta embark to-day on the Steamer for Benares.

Captain Hope, the esteemed Master Attendant of this port, expired at 3 P. M. on Saturday, much and deservedly regreatted. Captain Hope sunk under an attack of spasmodic Cholera, after two days suffering: he will be succeeded by Captain Harrington who has lately returned from England with a provisional appointment to the Office.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—SEPT. 5.

It is now settled that H. M. Ship *Wolf* will start on Thursday morning in tow of the *Enterprize* for Singapore, and we hear Captain Stanley has kindly offered to take letters. As the vessel goes direct, she may possibly be there as soon as any of the Clippers now on the move.

We are happy to add that the *Wolf*'s services to the Mercantile interests in the Straits have procured for Captain Stanley and his Officers the Compliment of a farewell dinner, to be given to him to-day in the Town Hall, by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club united. We hear that between seventy and eighty tickets have been issued.

ENGLISHMAN,—SEPT. 5.

STEAM.—We yesterday noticed briefly the apology of Sir John Cam Hobhouse on behalf of himself, His Majesty's Government, and the Court of Directors for their conduct in the matter of Steam Communication between England and India; and a more lame, impotent and unsatisfactory document it has never happened to us to meet with. We have, in fact read it with so much disgust that we do not like to commit ourselves to a digested review of it, until our feelings are somewhat settled; and perhaps it may be as well to abstain from putting it into the crucible till we receive the report of the select committee.

In the mean time we understand that a copy of the evidence taken on the second day is in Calcutta; and that an epitome of it is about to be published for general information. It was forwarded to Calcutta by a member of the committee, who says, under date 29th June.—

'We have established the fact incontrovertibly, that while steamers to Bombay would be a great loss to the two Governments, being extended to all the presidencies will nearly prevent that loss.'

So much for the declaration of the *Bombay Courier*, that the whole of the committee, with exception of Lord William Bentick, are opposed to the comprehensive scheme 'from a feeling of the almost insuperable difficulties if not impracticability of so extensive an undertaking'—'Extensive!' Steaming from Calcutta to Socotra—extensive!

We understand that the evidence of Lieutenant Welstead of the Indian Navy, is altogether in favor of this practicabily. We are tempted to quote a little from Lieut. Welstead's evidence for the special gratification of the *Bombay Courier*. Touching Socotra, says:—

376.—Chairman.—Do you know the reason why the detachment left the island? Answer.—The detachment left the island in consequeuce of the insalubrity of the station they occupied.

377.—Sir John Hobhouse.—Do you think that the insalubrity applies to the station only or other parts of the island? Answer.—It does not apply to the mountain over the station.

379.—Sir Thomas Troubridge.—If there is a depot then the arrangement must be on the beach? Answer.—Yes, but the natives can always *shift and unshift the coals.

* * * * * * * * *

When the second detachment came to the island the officers marched them from the sea beach directly to the mountain and they did not halt at the beach, and they found it as healthy as in England.

405.—Sir John Hobhouse.—Do you think that there would be any difficulty in a steamer of the size of the steamer that the East India Company have lately built passing during the south-west monsoon from Bombay to Socotra? Answer.—I conceive that there would be no difficulty.

Lieutenant Welstead then says that on leaving Bombay he would proceed on the starboard tack, and under sail 8 or 9 degrees north of the line, then steam away westward to about 52 long thence shape course toe Cape Guardafui.

408.—Chairman.—At some period of the mosoon would it be practicable to go direct from Bombay to Socotra? Answer.—Yes, at some period; I would not attempt it at the height of the monsoon.

409.—For six weeks? Answer.—For two months.

411.—Chairman.—The opinion of persons in India is very much altered as to the possibility of making this passage, is it not? Answer.—Very much indeed.

418.—Lord Sandon—Should you conceive that there was any difficulty in going from Point de Galle in the south-west monsoon to Socotra? Answer.—Not if they adopt the course which I propose, to get more to the westward before they go to the north.

419.—Would you take them through the eight degree channel?—[illegible]nceive so; that would be best.

We com[illegible]e to the Editor of the *Bombay Courier* wh[illegible] disposed to dilate on the 'insuperable [illegible] impracticability of so extensive an [illegible]en he next comments on the facili[illegible]ation between Calcutta and [illegible]m communication with [illegible]te his own paper of th[illegible]port of the Bombay with re[illegible] and, we beg tha[illegible] interme[illegible] May 1833, being p[illegible] mittee as follows:

'By remaining d[illegible] steamer to Egypt, t[illegible] Abyssinia to Aleppo[illegible] tiquity of Syria an[illegible] beck, Jerusalem, [illegible] Thebes, Phile, and [illegible] TENTH PART OF TH[illegible] IN NEARLY THE [illegible] CROSS THE CONTI[illegible] CUTTA AND BACK[illegible]

The capitals a[illegible] the *Bombay Cou*[illegible] we can agree to[illegible] of the comprehe[illegible]

CALCUTTA [illegible]

H. M. Ship *Wolf* lyi[illegible] ings this morning and w[illegible] doing the latter some sli[illegible] boxes, but without sust[illegible] which was just ready to [illegible] her cut-water yesterday[illegible]

The Dinner given ye[illegible] his Officers in the Town [illegible] kept up with great spirit[illegible]

BENGAL HU[illegible]

The "rumours of war[illegible] the character of the new[illegible] doubt can exist on the[illegible] will hostilities take place[illegible] voided until a more conv[illegible] events to be fully prepare[illegible] see that as a preliminary[illegible] dered the strength of th[illegible] doubled; and of cour[illegible] more efficient means of[illegible] Burmese. As much o[illegible] pends upon its being [illegible] inducement to volunteer[illegible] a climate as Arrakan we[illegible] lowances have been establish[illegible] —the Subalterns are little, [illegible] they would be with their own [illegible] good position if the expense o[illegible] Arrakan be considered. T[illegible] mand, is it would appear, a po[illegible] mandant himself no great gain[illegible] view—of course a loser in many[illegible]

Some difficulty will be fo[illegible] any regimental Captain to tak[illegible] cond in command and we kno[illegible] refused or will not accept the su[illegible]

As it must be an object of im[illegible] the corps to its full strength, and[illegible] be serviceable, we take the liberty[illegible] culiar circumstances of the se[illegible] considered it would be wise for [illegible] *very* economical arrangements no[illegible] commandant, second in comma[illegible] something more like a reasonab[illegible] vices required of them than th[illegible]

BENGAL HURKA[illegible]

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEIN[illegible] —An old woman aged about eig[illegible] mily in the Shampookur divisi[illegible] Tuesd[illegible]

...le she was in bed. She cried out for help, her rela...es who were in an adjoining room came to her assis...nce and the brute ran away. It is stated to have entered ...he room by a hole in the mat wall thereof.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Ernaad*, Hill from Bombay 16th August, The *Bombay* of 1400 tons, and a French Frigate of 50 Guns, laying in the Eastern Channel, waiting for winds.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

INDIGO.—The news from the Upper Provinces continues exceedingly bad. The weather, however, has been very favorable all along the Bhauhurutty, and prospects much improved; in Jessore there has been a great deal of rain and much damage has been done. The total Crop is now generally estimated hy those who pay most attention to the matter at 85,000 mds.

Accounts by the Overland Mail to the 1st July, represent the market rather flat, and operations exceedingly limited. The declarations for sale on the 18th July amount to 5,400 chests.

RAW SILK.—The accounts from England have been so exceedingly bad, that no body can touch this article at present prices; the lower qualities were quite unsaleable.

The bund is reported very good, and a large quantity is expected in Calcutta. The Stock in London at the latest date was upwards of 10,000 bales in excess of the Stock at the same period last year.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—A few transactions in Gorahs for the English Market have been reported at our last quotations. Accounts from Home are unfavorable;—Gorahs are quoted at 15s. 6d, to 17s 4d. for first quality 1¾ *a* 13 oz., and 1² *a* 15 for second sorts of similar weight; Choppahs, of Company's patterns, 15s. 6d. to 17s. 4d., other sorts 13s. 8d. *a* 17s. 10d. and the best descriptions 14s. 10d. *a* 18s. 6d. according to sizes.

Stock of Corahs on 30th June is reported at 1,90,487 pieces.

COTTON.—Little doing at present, and prices may be reported as in our last.

Accounts from London represent this article somewhat in demand, and considerable parcels changed hand; in some instances an advance of ¼d. per lb. was readily obtained. Extensive business was also done at Liverpool.

Advices from Canton per the *Antonio Pereira*, state that the announcement of arrivals from Bengal and Bombay has rather damped the market.

SALTPETRE.—Operations in this article continue limited, and we have no change to notice in our last quotations. Accounts from home to the 30th June state, the price having a tendency to advance, and 6d. to 1s. per cwt. were quoted above former rates, viz.:

4lb. per cwt. refraction, of good quality.....	*a* 24s. 6d.	}	per cwt.
7¼ *a* 6½ " " " ..	*a* 23s. 6d.		
13½ " " " ..	*a* 22s. 6d.		

SUGAR.—Has been at a moderate enquiry during the week for the English market, and our last quotations are supported. Advices from home mention, Bengal Sugar, at low duty, continues to attract the attention of the home buyers. Good middling and fine white are quoted a. 65s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.

LAC.—*Shell* has been purchased during the week for the English market at former prices. We have heard of no transaction in *Dye*. Accounts from home represent the Stock of Shell Lac large, and likely to fall in price. *Lac Dye*, of fine marks, is enquired for; other sorts are neglected.

GRAIN.—Moonghy Rice, Wheat and Gram continue to be enquired for, for shipments to Bourbon and the Mauritius. The prices show a shape of improvement on our last quotations.—Accounts from home to the 30th June state, that the large importations and the public sales of Rice have pressed on the market and caused the price to recede 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The demand for Exports, however continues fair.

OPIUM.—Since the Notification of the Government Orders, active shipments have been going on in the *Red Rover*.

The latest Canton P... the *Antonio Pereira*, ...ects the Lintin deliv... week in July, Pat... old, 54, new 115; B... ew 50; Malwa 934; ... 1,169 chests, a gre... se for the supply of ...anks; otherwise th... ery little doing, and ... Malwa, and the B... e declining, and hold... ...us to realize.

...A, STRA... AST PRODUCE.

—The... hibits an improvement ... per fy. md.

... but the prices of both ...t; the former at Co. ...per fy. seer.

...s last quoted; viz. ...n at 11-12 to 12-6

...ices, throughout the ...otations—Old at Co. ... new at 26-8 to 27

...Single Color Sets, ...ancy Chintzes for ...e week at rather

... done during the ...notice.

...e been effected ...a 3 pie per mo...

...at Co.rs	5	0	p md.
"	5	0	"
"	4	10	"
"	4	9	"

..."lish" Dye has been ef...e; viz. 6 bales, nos. ...lb.

...5: inactive, and we have

...n made during the week ...at rather low prices.—The ...ut the assortments' exhibit a ...nd from our last quotati...

...mds	at sa.rs.	34	4 p f m
"	"	30	2 "
...00 "	"	30	3 "
...00 "	"	30	0 "
...00 "	"	30	0 "
... "	"	28	0 "

...unds English Flat, Bar and ...orted since our last, at sa. ...o change in price. ...sale. The prices of the day ... Blistered Steel. ...*Pig Lead* is reported at sa rs. ...ecline in price. ...a further reduction in price;

...-Without sale, and remain at

...ENGLAND. ...e Bills are scarce, and continue ...actions in private Bills have ...the day may be quoted as be...

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
...at 30						
.....	1	10	*a*	1	10½	p sa. r.
...ors....	1	10	*a*	1	10¼	ditto.
...Liver...						
...t or 12						
...ping do...						
.....	2	2	*a*	0	0	per co.r.
...Goods, ...pproved						
.....	2	0	*a*	0	0	ditto.
...stituents.	2	0	*a*	2	0½	ditto.
...hs' sight.	2	0	*a*	2	0¼	ditto.
...tiable)..						

...IN LONDON, 1ST JULY 1837.

		Sell.		per co 's r.
...ate Bills,	1	10¼ *a* ¾	to 1	11
.....	1	11¼	to 1	11¼
...e).....				

...CK, 30TH JUNE 1837.

...for Opening,....		9²¼
....	100	*a* 100¼
.....	262½	*a* 263¼

...*rrent, September 3.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—*Arrivals*, September 4. Bark *Jean*, P. Goldie, from London 2d May.

The *Perfect*, *Antonia Pereira*, and *Jessy* arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

Departures. September 3. Ship *Drongon*, J. McKenzie, for Bombay.

The Bark *Eliza*, J. H. Clerk, for Mauritius, is expected to sail in 2 or 3 days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Thomas Robertson, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. G. E. Rodgers, to Miss Agnes McNight, Daughter of the late Godfrey McNight, Esq.

At Simlah, on the 17th August, at the house of Colonel W. C. Faithfull, C. B., by the Assistant Political Agent, T. Bacon, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Service, to Miss Parker, Daughter of the late Colonel Parker, of the Artillery.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d September the Lady of Captain F. W. Birch, Superintendent of Police, of a Son.

At Chittagong, on the 26th August, the Lady of Captain J. Scott, 55th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Simla on the 16th August, the Lady of Captain J. K. McCausland, Assistant Political Agent, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 13th August, the Lady of Lieutenant Mackenzie, 46th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 6th August, the Wife of Mr. C. F. Priestley, 2d Apothecary, of a Son.

DEATHS. At Calcutta, at his residence in Tank-square, in the afternoon of the 2d September, of Cholera, Captain William Hope, Master Attendant at Calcutta, aged 52 years; an old and faithful Servant of the Honorable Company, a zealous, considerate, and most impartial public Officer, and a man of a great worth and of inflexible integrity.

At Cawnpore, on the 7th August, Esther, Wife of Serjeant-Major Teal, 5th Light Cavalry, after a short but severe illness, aged 24 years, leaving a husband and 5 children to lament their irreparable loss.

At Meerutt, on the 17th August, Henry Stanhope Smith, aged 6 months and 14 days

At Vizagapatam, on the 3d August, Emily Wilson, infant Daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. James, 6th Regiment.

Suddenly, on the 10th August, at Muktul, Margaret Stewart, the beloved Daughter of S. A. G. Young, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, aged 1 year and 3 days.

At Trichinopoly, on the 4th August, William Robert, Son of Serjeant-Major Samuel Fenn, of the 5th Regtment Native Infantry.

At Madras, on the 15th August, Mary, the infant Daughter of Mr Assistant Apothecary J. Greene, aged 1 year and 7 months.

EUROPE.—In London, on the 30th June last, of Apoplexy, Henry Griffith Brightman, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. John Brightman and Co., London, aged 40 years much regretted.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST 22.

SHAHJEHANPOOR.—The rebellion in this district has been somewhat suppressed by the capture of nearly 700 of the parties engaged in it. At one period it raged with great violence. Four villages were seen in flames at the same time, and thirteen dead and wounded were found in another. In one Pergunnah several of the police were wounded. The Magistrate had returned to the Civil Station; From a fact which transpired, that the rioters were not of the poorer classes, it would appear that some other motive than hunger drove them to their violent proceedings. What this was does not clearly appear, though the immediate object of it, was plunder. We shall give more particulars in our next.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—SEPTEMBER 6.

The "Mahtabanga," in which Lord Brudenel and party had embarked from Calcutta, reached Mirzapore on the afternoon of the 29th and shortly after proceeded on its journey to Allahabad. We understand that His Lordship will remain a few days at the latter station, where a suite of apartments in the Fort has been prepared for his reception.

The 3d Light Dragoons have received Orders to embark for Bengal, and relieve the 11th, now at Cawnpore.

Letters from the Hills mention that, Colonel and Mrs. Boileau were driven from their dwelling there, by lightning, which killed one of their female attendants, during the storm, on Sunday evening the 27th ultimo.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH REVENUES INQUIRY.

TIMES.—The member for Southwark, whose religion is ultra-voluntary, as his politics are ultra-Radical, never minces or glosses over his antipathy to the church of England, and therefore took the opportunity furnished to him by a field day upon church rates, to move bluntly, that they should be "abolished." As such a proposal, however, left no loophole for trimming or hypocrisy, the gentleman was defeated (of course) by a majority of between 400 and 500. Rude however, in semblance though it might be, the motion of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey was, in substance, less fraudulently hostile towards the establishment than that brought forward by the minister of him who is the recognized head of the church of England. Mr. Harvey was for sweeping away church rates in their present form, but he did not by implication pledge the House of Commons to find a substitute for the extinguished rates by plundering the revenues of the clergy. Lord J. Russel moved for a committee ostensibly to inquire into the management of clerical estates, in the hope of finding "a surplus." A surplus! for what end? His lordship did not say for what. He did not move, as he had been supported in doing by the celebrated majority of five votes, that church rates should be abolished, and church plunder substituted. He feared a second time to volunteer a battle on such inauspicious ground. But, taken in connexion with the church rate scheme, of which the prospectus had been previously opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion for "inquiry" was nothing more than a cloak for the invention of a surplus, and for its appropriation, at the expense of the church alone, to purposes the charge of which had been heretofore, from time immemorial, supplied by the whole proprietary of England. The motion, therefore, was a fraud upon the face of it—a transparent and flimsy one, we admit—not a plain exhortation, like Mr. Harvey's to get rid of the existing church rates, and let the church take her chance for a substitute, but a sly and inductive project, which would leave the church no chance whatever, by annihilating rates, and repairing the sacred edifices out of the vitals of the clergy. We have already remarked that some short-sighted or pigeon-livered Conservatives permitted themselves to be wheedled into a tolerance of this Whig-Radical mummery, and helped to carry the ministerial trick into execution, as if it had been a *boná fide* plan for the benefit of lessors, the relief of lessees, and (as the villainous Irish Tithe Bill was represented to be) for the "greater stability" of the established church! Mr. Goulburn, however, was not shallow enough to be caught by such pretences. He took care that ministers should not plume themselves on gaining a mock victory upon a question which was really an open one, and then boast of the vast and rapid increase in their majority from five to eighty-three. The right hon. gentleman was sufficiently aware that the motion of Lord John Russell did not bring to the test the true feelings of parties with regard to that which really constituted the "church rate question," inasmuch as there were numbers of good (query wise?) Conservatives, who did not catch the drift of the noble lord's motion, and therefore voted for "inquiry." Mr. Goulburn accordingly proposed, though in other words, the genuine question—namely, "Suppose you do squeeze out a surplus, will you rob the Bishops and chapters of their property to provide a substitute for the present church rates?" Upon this point there was a different guess sort of majority from that which had supported Lord John Russell; upon this direct question, in a House of 560 members, there was a majority in favour of church spoliation of exactly twenty-six. Nay, this pitiful number would have been further reduced but that Sir Robert Inglis, Sir R. Vyvyan, and three or four others, refused (conscientiously, albeit we think perversely) to vote in favour of a proposition which seemed by the shaping of it to assume that a parliamentary committee of inquiry might be legitimately appointed; and which went merely to prevent the misappropriation of any funds which that committee might help to create, or bring under the cognizance of Parliament. The motion of Mr. Goulburn adopted the very phrases which had been employed by the report of the ecclesiastical commission, to which Lord J. Russell and his colleagues had affixed their names, purporting that should any surplus, beyond the immediate wants of the bishops and chapters be discovered, it ought to be applied to remedy the want of religious instruction and of pastoral superintendence by ministers of the established church. Of Sir Robert Peel's sarcastic and powerful condemnation of the whole manœuvre of the King's ministers we regret that we have no time for any suitable notice. He reprobated their proposition as a vicious precedent, capable of being turned to the most fatal purposes, and as utterly despicable for its contrivance of shifting the responsibility which belonged to the executive government upon a committee of their creatures. But the grand truth remains behind, though it was in a manner confessed by the shifting personage who calls himself leader of the House of Commons—to wit, that his lordship proposed a committee, because, after the majority of five upon the question, he despaired of carrying any measure against church rates during the present year. The committee, therefore was to be at once a screen and a stopgap—an excuse for, if not a concealment of, the mortifying fact, that England is without a government.—*Atlas June* 18.

THE INVULNERABLE MINISTRY.

MORNING POST.—Every body knows the grave and most veritable history of the drummer who complained seriously of the captious spirit of a man whom he was doing the honour to flog, because, whether he struck high or struck low, the man expressed a dislike to the application of the lash. Our excellent ministers, who know that "history is philosophy, teaching by examples," have determined to avail themselves of this moral lesson, and, instead of taking ill whatever may happen to them, they maintain that, whether they are struck high or struck low, it is all remarkably pleasant, because all very much to their credit. Thus, when Mr Roebuck tells them that their majority of five was a virtual defeat—when he assures them that it is all nonsense for them to talk of satisfying the Dissenters, because such measures as they bring in, carried by a majority of only five, is no satisfaction at all—when Mr. Roebuck does this, up starts the magnanimous Lord J. Russell, and maintains that he knows better, and that the Dissenters are perfectly well satisfied with what has happened. And well they may be, continues Lord John; the smallness of the majority is the very thing that satisfies them, and that ought to satisfy them. "If a measure much less agreeable to the Dissenters had been introduced we might have had a much larger majority. It is because the measure was an equitable one—because it was a just and honest measure—that there was no higher majority." But another "Dissenters' measure" is proposed in two days after the ministerial panegyric on a small majority has been pronounced. The Conservatives (persuaded, perhaps, by Lord John Russell's speech that he would be the last man in the world to make an exertion for a majority) do not attend in such force as before, and the government obtains a majority of upwards of eighty. We expected to behold the ministers weeping, and to have the *Morning Chronicle* howling a dirge over this calamity. If, thought we, the smallness of the majority on the last occasion proved the honesty and the excellence of the ministerial measure what will they say to the roguery of which this increased majority is the melancholy proof? But we mistook our men. High or low—small majority or large—all equally prove (according to their own account) the excellence of ministers. "Hurrah," cries the *Morning Chronicle*, "hurrah! my masters—see here. You talked of the little majority of five, what do you say now? Look at this majority, and then deny if you can that ministers are everything that they ought to be" How is this mystery of contentment to be solved? Can it be that the members of the present government can see but one bad aspect of affairs, and that that is connected with their departure from office?—*Ibid.*

ATLAS.—JUNE 18.

The suspension of payment in specie by the American Banks is a circumstance of so much importance, and is likely to entail such serious consequences upon our commercial interests, that it demands the most grave consideration.

The inability of America to maintain the continuance of a metallic currency naturally raises the question, can England with her weighty debt, and in the present embarrassed condition of the trading world, persevere in compelling the Bank of England to pay its notes on demand in sovereigns? This is the question to which the existing state of things must finally lead. It is better to anticipate it, than be forced to entertain it under still more unfavourable circumstances.

Individual interests are so much divided upon this subject that it is discussed by contending parties with an unworthy and unwise asperity. But as every body is equally concerned in the issue, it ought to be weighed with calmness, and analysed dispassionately.

The point for consideration is not whether the Currency Bill of 1819 was a prudent or salutary measure, but whether we are now in a condition to maintain a gold currency?

It appears by Mr. Horsley Palmer's pamphlet, that on the 1st October, 1833, the bullion held by the Bank was 10,900,000l., and that on the 27th December, 1836, the amount was 4,301,000l., exhibiting a reduction of 6 600,000l. Since last December the amount of sovereigns has increased, but in a very trifling degree. We ask, then, are we in a safe position; Is there no ultimate danger of a father drain upon the Bank?

Suppose the Emperor of Russia (one example of a probable contingency is as good as another) were to carry into effect his avowed intention of having railroads made over his dominions, could he enter upon such a project without money?—No. How could he procure money? Could he get a loan in Russia?—No. Would he endeavour to obtain it in England?—Very probably he would. If he succeeded, which is more than probable, what would compose the chief materials of value to be remitted there? Iron, silver, and gold; the first to form the railroads, the two latter for coin to pay the workmen who would be employed for the purpose. We know that mines have been discovered in the chain of the Oural range, but we know, also, that recourse must be had to other resources in the event we have imagined.

The balance of trade is decidedly ... with the whole world; but that na... been neutralized by the enormous su... invested in foreign stocks. Now, althou... served our manufacturers for a time, it cre... rary excessive demand which, at different pe... duced overtrading, and abstracted from this coun... siderable amount of bullion.

Unhappily for England, the principles of free... are not carried far enough. Whether they ought to h... been entertained at all does not belong to this inquiry. The reciprocity is somewhat Hibernian, being all on one side. Let it be observed that the stocks of every other country are negotiable every where from hand to hand, their dividends being payable in London; while our debt is comparatively a stock-*still*. We are, therefore, deprived of the opportunity of making remittance in British government bonds, the interest upon which should be payable at all our consulates abroad—a mode of conducting mercantile transactions which would have the effect of keeping the exchange steady, and of arresting the trade in bullion. If bullion be our circulating medium, it is hardly necessary to say that we ought to prevent it as much as possible from being made an article of traffic.

Too sudden a change of system is detrimental to the human constitution, and, by a parity of reasoning, our trading interes s and commercial welfare have suffered by a too sudden change from an extravagant and profuse expenditure to a restricted currency, by no means sufficient to supply the increasing wants of a great manufacturing country like England. Take, for example, the returns of the Bank of England circulation; on the 25th August in the year

1807 it amounted to.....£20,054,112
1817..... 30,099,908

while it appears by Mr. Palmer's pamphlet that in last October the circulation was only 19,800,000. Now, what has produced the diminution? Beyond all controversy the withdrawal of small notes; for it will be found that in 1815 and 1816 the amount of small notes of the Bank of England circulation was actually upwards of 9,000,000l., from which time they gradually diminished in 1823 to 692,110l. in 1824 to 491,370l., and in 1825 there were none. It cannot, therefore be asserted that the small notes of the Bank of England were the cause of the panic which occurred at the end of that year.

It must be admitted on all hands that the withdrawal of small notes of the dead weight together have been a frightful clog on the operations of the Bank. A return to a small bank note circulation is certainly not by any means desirable; but some measures of relief that would have the effect of expending the circulation is requisite. What ought that measure to be? A gentleman of considerable practical experience in financial matters, in mercantile affairs, in the details of stock-broking, insurance, and banking transactions, has placed before us a suggestion which we do not hesitate to submit to the public, as a full answer to this important question. It will stand upon its own merits.

The suggestion to which we desire to draw attention is simply this—to put into circulation a certain amount, hereafter to be decided upon, of Treasury small notes, bearing interest, by which the currency would be safely expanded, the Bank protected, credit restored, and trade revived.

Exchequer bills are, to all intents and purposes, a government circulation; but none except capitalists can derive any benefit from them, because their amounts are too large to come into general employment. If a portion of them were broken up into smaller amounts, and made a legal tender, capital instead of being locked up would acquire freedom, and money would be made more abundant by a safe increase of the circulating medium. It has been justly asserted that the currency bill of 1819 inflicted a direct injury upon the debtors of the kingdom, and a reversal of that measure would, of course, militate equally against the interests of the creditors if we returned exclusively to a *Bank* paper currency; but when the proposed paper is a government currency, heightened in value by an allowance of interest, injury could not possibly be done to any part of the community, and an immediate good would be accomplished.

This plan we know was submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last February. It appears to us to be entitled to the best attention of the legislature, since it developes a means of relieving us from a pressure the remote results of which it is impossible even to conjecture, without creating an artificial currency, or giving undue encouragement to speculation.

A DAY ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.*

BY AN OLD FOREST-RANGER.

The unlucky "Heels" had disappeared in the distance, and the recall of the huntsman's bugle had brought together the scattered hounds as old Lorimer scambled up the steep hill-side, mounted on his shaggy little pony, "Marble."

"Come, gentlemen," cried he, as he pulled off his green hunting-cap, and wiped the perspiration from his forehead, "don't let us lose time; the hounds are all assembled, and we have still plenty of work before us. Our next beat is to be the large wood, at the back of this hill, where we have twelve deer marked down. You all know your stations there, I believe And, after that, we shall try the rocky glen, below the 'Todah Mund,'† in hopes of finding that large bear which gave us the slip last Saturday. You must really exert yourselves this time, lads, and not let him escape again. I hear that the old blackguard has taken a fancy to human flesh of late, and has carried off a Todah woman and a child within the last three days. So, die he must; if we hunt him for a week. As to the hogs, we have given a tolerably good account of them. This old boar and three fat sows have been sent to the shades. So let's mount and be off. Ha! Charles, my boy, give me your hand; you stood up to that old boar like a man; and the way in which you handled your spear made me forget the disgrace you brought upon my trusty rifle by that first shot of yours. Oh, you young dog, it was a devil of a miss that! a most palpable miss—worthy of my friends the 'thistlewhippers!' You shut both your eyes when you fired that shot, eh?—did you not, you young dog, eh? Well, well—never look ashamed, boy—I have seen older hands than you make as bad a miss before now, and trust to their heels rather than at spear afterwards. Eh! Doctor—do you recollect that wounded sow that gave you such a devil of a *gruelling*, up the hill at 'Ralliah,' last week? Faith, you may thank your long legs and the ounce of lead I lodged in her shoulder for being now in a whole skin."

"Indeed then, Sir," replied the Doctor, a lanky, raw-boned Scotchman, with a very *pawky* expression of connenance, "the same lang legs o' mine are no ill things at a pinch; and in my opeenion are mair to be lippened till than the best spear amang them a'. But, at the same time, I was muckle indebted to you, Sir, for that bit lead ye put into the beast. It was just in the nick o' time, for I was sair taigled wi' thae lang leather spats—thae leggins, as ye ca' them; mair fit for an Indian savage than a Christian man. And the muckle beast was just at the gridpin o' me when ye cowpet her. Gude preserve us frae a' langnebbit things!—it gars me grue to think o't! The wild 'grumph!' 'grumph!' grumph!' o' the rampawgin deevil just ahint me—and me expectin' every moment to feel her muckle white teeth play chack through my hurdies. Ay, ye may laugh, lads; but, faith, it was nae laughin' sport to me—and that ye'll ken, the first time ony o' you tries a

* Continued from p. 478 vol. xlix.

† A "mund" is a small cluster of huts inhabited by the Todahas—the Aborigines of the Neilgherry Hills.

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swine. They're just perfect dee-
ertie ! ye're war aff wi' ane o' them
wi' Cutty Sark at his heels—for she
grey meere's tail ; but faith, lads, it's
at's in danger when ye come to grips wi'

eech of the Doctor's elicited a roar of laughter companions, in which he good-humouredly join- d the whole party mounting their ponies cantered the hill to take up positions for the next beat.

The scene is now changed to one of those wild solitary valleys through which the superfluous water of the hills makes its escape, and rushes on its headlong course down the almost perpendiculer side of the mountain. From hence the glowing plains of the Carnatic are seen extended like a living map 8000 feet below the spectator. The valley itself presents a scene of wild and savage grandeur, contrasting beautifully with the luxuriant palm groves and voluptuous sunshine of the low country, over which the eye wanders, for many leagues, till it is lost in the dreamy indistinctness of the distance, where earth and sky become blended in a red fiery haze. Light fleecy clouds are hurried swiftly across the heavens, and shivered as it were, against the craggy peaks of that granite mountain, which towers high amidst the region of storms, whilst all around is hushed, silent, and motionless, as the sleep of infancy. The only sound which breaks the death-like stillness is the wild, unearthly cry of the great black monkey—a deep, loud " wooh ?" " wooh !" which rising suddenly, and at long intervals, from the gloomy recesses of the wood, has a strange, startling effect, and suggests to one's mind the idea of a stray satyr calling to the mates.

Mansfield and Charles have just taken up their position behind the shelter of a palmira bush.

The former, accustomed to such scenes, is sitting with his ponderous rifle across his knee, his thumb resting on the cock, and his head turned a little on one side, watching, with the unwearied patience of an Indian hunter, to catch the faintest sound ; whilst the more romantic Charles, allowing his weapon to lie idly by his side, gazes with rapture on the glorious view, and, if I am any judge of physiognomy, is thinking more of his pretty cousin than of the deer.

The hounds have opened on the scent.,' Down ! down! —crouch like a panther !" whispered Mansfield, seizing Charles by the arm, and pulling him more behind the shelter of the bush. " Do you remark that crackling amongst the dry branches just below us ? It is a deer, and he will break at that opening where you see a beaten path like a sheep-track. It is their regular run ; keep your eye upon the spot, and watch '

" I see him," whispered Charles, cocking his rifle, and making a motion to rise. " I see his antlers moving above that bush of wild jessamine."

" Stay, stay, my boy—not so fast," replied Mansfield smiling at the eagerness of his young companion. " It, requires a little more experience than you have had, to judge whereabouts a stag's shoulder should lie, when nothing but the points of his horns are visible. Don't fire till you can see his body. He is listening intently to the hounds, and does not observe us, so there is no hurry. Now then he moves—now !"

A sharp crack—a dull plashing sound—the noble stag plunges madly forward—and over, over, over, he rolls, staining the green herbage with his life-blood, which gushes fast from a rugged hole in his side.

Mansfield's peon springs forward with the bound of a tiger, and, muttering a short prayer, like a good Mussulman as he is, buries the long glittering blade of a hunting-knife in the throat of his victim. The " stricken deer" gasps painfully for breath—his wide nostril is distended—his bloodshot eye rolls wildly for a moment—his limbs quiver in the last agony—he heaves a long shuddering sigh, and dies.

This was the first deer that Charles had ever seen fall, and his heart smote him as he witnessed its dying struggles.

Is not this rather a cruel amusement ? whispered conscience. Does not your savage nature relent as you see that graceful creature weltering in his blood, and, in the last agonies, bending his dark languid eye upon your face, as if asking, What have I done to deserve this ? Do you not almost wish that the fatal ball had sped less truly to its mark ?

Mansfield, who had watched the working of his companion's features, as he gazed pensively on the dying stag' here interrupted him with a gentle tap on the shoulder.

" I can read your thoughts, boy ; and they do credit to your heart. Even I, old sportsman as I am, can sympathize with you in a feeling which many men affect to call weakness, but which I consider merely as a proof of a good heart, and one which no man need be ashamed of. I can look unmoved on the dying struggles of the foaming boar. I even experience a sort of savage satisfaction, as the last faint growl rattles in the throat of the surly bear ; and the expiring roar of the vanquished tiger is music in my ears. But I never yet slew a deer that a feeling of pity, such as you now experience, did not immediately succeed the burst of exultation which invariably accompanies a well-directed shot ; and yet, the very next moment, I was exerting my utmost skill to accomplish the death of some other animal, and felt all the disappointment of a baffled tiger if my ball did not take effect. We are strange unaccountable animals in this respect. But I am satisfied it is not cruelty—it is not a thirst for blood which inspires us with a love for the chase. No ! it is a far nobler feeling ;--a species of ambition—a love of enterprise ; the pleasure arising from which depends entirely on the difficulties to be surmounted in the attainment of our object. What satisfaction, for instance would it give a sportsman to be turned loose in a park, full of fallow deer, where, if shedding blood were his object, he might gratify that propensity to his heart's content ? None whatever. There are no difficulties to be surmounted, and he would look upon himself in the light of a butcher. But after a long day's stalking through a Highland glen—after making a round of many weary miles to get down the wind of the ever-watchful red deer —after creeping through the heather like a snake, and wearing his knees to the bone amongst the coarse gravel of a dry watercourse,—how breathless that moment of intense anxiety to the sportsman when he first ventures to raise his head above the sheltering bank, and finds the object of all his labour, a noble stag of ten tines, still feeding quietly in the very spot where he first observed him ! And, oh ! the electric thrill of exultation, when the crack of his rifle is answered by that dull soft *hudt* grateful to the sportsman's ear as the voice of her he loves ; and the proud stag, bounding high into air, falls gasping on the bloody heath !—Bah ! the sensations of a young lady on receiving her first proposal are nothing to this. But, hark ! the merry music of the hounds comes sweeping by us on the blast, and scatters all my romantic and moralizing ideas to the four winds of heaven. Hurra !"

But 'twere long to tell of all the deer that fell in the course of this beat. Suffice it to say that many proud antlered heads bowed before the unerring rifle of Mansfield ; and that the worthy Doctor expended more than his usual allowance of ammunition, with even less than his usual success.

The party had assembled at luncheon by the time Mansfield and Charles joined them ; and, as they approached, their ears were saluted by the loud tones of old Lorimer's voice, swearing as usual by " the beard of the Prophet," and " the bones of his ancestors," while he vented his wrath, in no very measured terms, against the unfortunate Doctor.

" Well, you d—d long slip of anatomy, you expect to get something to line your ungodly maw, do you, after the good service you have done us to-day ? Bones of my ancestors, man ! it might grumble long enough before you filled it with venison of your own killing, although, to do you justice, you are as good a shot at a venison-pasty as any one I know. Why, you vender of ratsbane ! what the devil were you thinking of, to let all those deer pass you ? Fifteen shots have I seen you fire this blessed day —fifteen shots, by the beard of the Prophet ! and not a hoof to show for them. Hang it, man, that last hind passed so close, you might have thrown salt on her tail, and yet, after four shots, away she went, bounding over the hills like a kangaroo, with half of the hounds at her heels ; and when we shall get them back again the devil only knows. Speak, you misbegotten son of Esculapius ! Why don't you speak, and let us hear what you have to say for yourself ?"

The doctor, who was well accustomed to the old gentleman's eccentric ways, and knew him to be one of those privileged characters who say and do whatever they like, without giving offence to any one, sat very coolly exploring the inmost recesses of a venison-pasty, whilst he listened with imperturbable gravity to this harangue. At length, bolting an enormous mouthful, and washing it down with a long pull at the *brandy panee*, he thus replied, still keeping his knife ready to resume his attack on the pasty.

" Ca' cannie, Sir !—ca' cannie ! For ony sake, dinna be puttin yersell throughither that gaet. It's no good for the digestion. It's an unco bad thing for a person o' your plethric habit to be giving way to sic violent emotions sae soon after meals. Do you no ken, Sir, it's very apt to bring on a fit o' apoplexy ? Gude preserve us ! but he's gettin awfu' red in the face ! It's amaist black ! I'm thinkin, Sir, I'll need to tak some blude frae you. Just bide a wee till I get my lance," continued the Doctor, coolly turning up his sleeves, " I'll no be a crack. '

" You and your *lance* be hanged !" roared the old gentleman, trying to look fierce, but quite unable to suppress a laugh. " Sit down, you vampire, and say your say without farther circumlocution."

" Weel, then, Sir," replied the Doctor, eyeing a savoury morsel which he had just empaled on his fork. " Weel, then, I'll just tell you, in three words, that it was your ain fault, and ne fault o' mine, that se mony o' the deer jinkit past me this same day."

" My fault, Sir ! how the devil do you make out that it was my fault ?"

" 'Deed, then, Mr. Lorimer, it was just your faut, and nebody else's. Ye will persist in garrin me aye shoot wi' a single bullet, and ane o' thae bits o' rifles, that lets ne mare crack than a pen-gun ; although I've threippet on you till I'm weariet, that I hae no skill o' sic like newfangled weapons, and am no fit to hit a peat-stack wi' ane o' them. But just gie me a gude honest fusee, wi' plenty o' pouther, to gar it tell against a body's cheek, and a nievefu' o' grit shot on the top o' that, and I'll cation mysell to ding as mony staigs as ony o' you,—no exceptin yoursell, Sir ; or that cheil Mansfield, wha maks sic a phraze aboot his rifle gun, and his lang ranges. As to the lang ranges, I'll may be no kill a beast on the either side o' ane o' thae glens, where ye need the prospec-glass to see whether it's a dun deer or a grey so that ye's firin at. But, faith, there's no mony o' them 'ill ca' me the jink if ance they come within a christianlike distance."

What answer old Lorimer would have given to the Doctor's heretical plan of employing " plenty o' pouther, and a nievefu' o' girt shot," is unknown, although, I suspect, he was just on the point of consigning the Doctor and his fusee to the bottomless pit. But luckily for them, Ishmail at this moment stepped forward, with his usual profound salaam, to report that the stray hounds had been collected.

The fragments of the luncheon were quikly dispersed of, the cigars lighted, and the whole party moved off in the wake of Ishmail and his hounds, to beat that famous, glen, below the Todah-Mund, which every Neilgherry sportsman must recollect, as being the favourite resort both of bears and tigers.

It is rather a ravine with a glen. A deep rent in the side of the mountain, so narrow that the light of day can hardly penetrate The rocky sides rise abruptly to the height of 500 feet, rugged and splintered, as if torn asunder—and no doubt they have been—by some grand convulsion of nature.

The bottom is clothed with an almost impenetrable underwood of tangled bamboo ; whilst along the sides a few gnarled, misshapen trees, chiefly rhododendrons, shoot out from amongst the crevices of the rocks, stretching their fantastic branches, all glowing with scarlet flowers, across the ravine, and wea ing their snake-like roots into every fissure which affords the slightest prospect of moisture ; their moss-grown bark and distorted limbs proving how hard a struggle they must have to extract sufficient nourishment from the niggardly soil.

The information which old Lorimer had received of his friend the bear's man-eating propensities, made him more than ever anxious to ensure his destruction.

All the known outlets were strongly guarded, and on every high peak of rock which commanded a good view might be seen the motionless figure of a native, perched like some huge bird of prey, and watching with eagle glance to prevent the possiblity of any animal stealing away unobserved.

All being stationed at their respective posts, the gallant Ishmail contemplated the distribution of the forces with a grim smile of satisfaction, and fiercely twirling his long moustache, which curled upwards to his eyes, shouted, in a loud clear tone, to the dog-keepers, " Chor do !"* At the signal twenty impatient hounds bounded from the leash, and dashed into cover. " Have at him, my little tigers ! Whose dogs are we that he should laugh at our beards ? By the hump of the holy camel, he shall this day be made to eat dirt. Show your ugly snout,—meet me if you dare,—you old grey-headed *huntchoot*.† I defile your mother's grave, and spit on your father's beard ;" so saying, Ishmail drew his heavy *tulwar*, or native sword, —and wrapping his *cumberband*‡ tightly round his left arm to act as a shield in case of necessity, stalked, with an air of determined resolution, into the gloomy jungle.

" There goes old Ishmail, with his whiskers bristling like an enraged tiger-cat," exclaimed Mansfield, laughing, as he watched these proceedings from his place of concealment amongst the rocks. " His blood is fairly up now and he is determined to make the bear show his grey muzzle, even if he drives him out at the point of the sword. Hark ! they have found already."

Deep and angry now rose the baying of the eager hounds from out the gloomy depths of the ravine, and wildly did the prolonged echoes reverberate the sound. But it was no longer the musical chime with which they swept along on the hot scent of the flying deer.

The sound was now stationary, and the short angry barking of the dogs was mingled with an occasional yell of pain, announcing that some unfortunate hound had suffered for his temerity, in attempting to close with his formidable antagonist.

" What an obstinate old brute !" exclaimed Mansfield, as he stretched forward over a projecting rock, in hopes of getting a glimpse of what was going on in the thick jungle below. " I never, in my life, met with a bear that stood so much bullying ; they generally start at once, and make a running fight of it."

A tremendous roar followed by a despairing death-shriek now arose with fearful distinctness above the confused baying and howling of the dogs. For a moment there was a death-like silence, as if every living thing had been paralyzed by that voice of thunder. Then a strong rustling amongst the tangled bamboos,—a deep, surly growl, mingled with a stifled throttling cry,—a faint groan and again the baying of the hounds was resumed, but less eagerly than before, and in a whining, undecided tone, betwixt anger and fear.

The shouting of the terrified beaters was now heard in all directions, and next moment many of them were seen rushing from the jungle, and scrambling up the face of the rocks ; whilst, with frantic gestures, they waved to their companions below to fall back.

" By heavens, I thought so," shouted Mansfield, starting to his feet, and instinctively grasping his rifle, as the well-known roar of a tiger reached his ear.

" Thought what ?" asked Charles, astonished at the unusual excitement of his stoical companion,

" Why, that we have caught a Tartar, that's all ;—slipped the poor dogs at a tiger, instead of a lubberly old bear. Thank God, the beaters are all out of danger now, except the poor fellow whose death-shriek we heard, and he is, no doubt, beyond the leech's aid. But we must bestir ourselves, else the brute will not leave a hound alive."

* Let loose.
† Translation not fit for " ears polite."
‡ A shawl or sash worn round the waist.

" A SALE OF DOGS, THE PROPERTY OF MR, MELBURN, WHO IS RETIRING TO THE COUNTRY.

" No. 1.—An Irish mastiff. Has an extraordinary long *tail* which he is in the habit of constantly dragging through the mire. Part of it was cut off at Carlow, where he fought lately with Bruin and was beat. He plays a variety of tricks in good style, and *begs* capitally, His bark is remarkably loud ; but his bark is worse than his bite. He is afraid of a stick. and will run any distance from the sight of a pistol. A cross of the blood hound, and answers to the name of *Dan*.

" No. 2.—A small Irish spaniel, remarkably fond of rice, but will eat any thing that he can get. Has a habit of licking people's feet, and never goes beyond a snap, except at a beggar. Has a trick of running about ;—lately ran from Limerick to Cambridge, and on being let loose is likely enough to run from Cambridge to Limerick again. Once had a herring tied to his tail which spoiled his nose, and makes him sometimes be called Red Herring. He can fetch and carry extremely well : is losing teeth but still would suit for a lap-dog to a dowager lady or old gentleman. Is much attached to any *place* where he finds himself well fed. Answers to the name of *Spring*.

" No. 3.—An English *Cocker*. A rather heavy animal, lately brought from Manchester. Being accustomed to watch carts and vans, might be made useful to the trade. Has long slept under a counter ; and if he can be kept from eating *soup*, might do at the door of a warehouse in the city. Is rather chicken-hearted. Answers to the name of *Poulet*.

" No. 4.—A Scotch wiry haired terrier. From his habit of barking when the other dogs are asleep, and his silence when they are fighting, he has got the nick-name of *Speaker*. Remarkable for hiding during the day ; but will sit all night long in the same spot, seeming to have his eyes shut, but all the while with them on the *rat*-hole. Answers to the name of *Crombie*.

" No. 5—A Scotch collie, or shepherd's dog, from Inverness, one of the quietest creatures possible. Will *lie* for forty-eight hours together. Eats his meals asleep, and, except for that purpose, never opens his mouth. Was for some time in Ireland, where he was obliged to be led about by a *priest* Loves a stray sheep, and is remarkably fond of the *fleece*. Is fond of keeping close to his master's heel, and is not to be kicked off. Has already had half a dozen masters in succession, and slept with equal steadiness at the feet of them all. Is fond of walking in a string, and would make an excellent beggar's guide about the Treasury, and the neighbourhood of Whitehall, if he could but keep his eyes open. Supposed a cross of the sloth. Never passes a conventicle without lifting up his voice. Answers to the name of *Grunt*.

" No. 6.—An iron-grey Scotch turn-spit. A capital dog for picking things out of the kennel. Will spend half a day hunting a halfpenny through the mire. Never passes a dust-heap without poking his nose into the middle of it. Was bred in a workhouse, and ever since has exhibited a remarkable quickness in discovering the difference between chalk and cheese. A few years ago was caught in a *Greek* trap, and was in danger of losing some of his *substance*, but, by a *bounce* which caused much amusement, not merely saved his own skin, but carried off the trap along with him. Has often been taken for a Pariah dog, he having been found half-famished in India ; but by following the army, and getting scraps from the suttlers' wives, he got plump, and made his way to *Middlesex*. He has been for some years wandering about town, especially barking at the doors of several persons inhabiting Downing Street, evidently with the hope of getting something among them ; but none will let him in —and he is likely to be soon turned out of Middlesex. From the peculiar drone of his bark, he has been nicknamed *Hum*. Answers to the name of *Joe*.

" No. 7.—A small weasel-shaped setter, of the Woburn breed. Was sold for a lap-dog, and called *Carlos*, but found too snappish. Was next tried at rabbit-hunting, but only lay down in the *burrow*, without doing any thing. Used to run and snap at the heels of clergymen's horses, until he was hoisted up to Mr. Melburn's coachbox, where he showed his teeth, and barked at every body. Underwent the operation of worming in his puppy state ; but though it stunted his growth, it left him as ever. His ears would be much improved by cropping, they being, by nature, of extraordinary length ; but the operation most useful to his temper would be clipping his tongue. His peevishness and restlessness are remarkable ; yet he bears *tying-up* well. Answers to the name of *Rustle*.

" No. 8.—A *grey* cob, bred in the north, and intended to hunt in the subscription pack, but too heavy ; has no nose, and is good for nothing after the first burst. Is ready to be sold for his meat ; would do for a truck, or any common job-work. A cross of the *Fox*. Answers to the name of *Hoicks*.

" No. 9.—A poodle in tolerable curl, and altogether well preserved. Would do to walk out with a lady of a certain age. Has already passed through eight or *nine hands*, but without any visible change ; and would be a good purchase for a showman, as he has always been accustomed to go from *fair to fair*, and might by the rustics be now and then taken for a *Lion*. Has a *red ribbon* round his neck, by which he can be led any where. *Commissions* have been sent for him by the Queens of Spain and Portugal, who have a curiosity to see him, as the oldest Poodle alive. But, to prevent national disputes, it is thought better that he should be *sold* at home as usual. Answers to the name of *Cupid*.

" N. B.—A whole brood of mongrels to be disposed of for the value of their skins."—*Blackwood's Magazine for May*.

MISCELLANEA.

BOW-STREET.—ROBBERY AT THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND'S.— On Thursday Miss Laura Russell, daughter of the Duchess of Cleveland, appeared against *Eliza Herrott*, late under housemaid in the service of the duke. She had held her place two months, during which Miss Russell lost a vinaigrette, a brooch, and a pair of earrings, worth 30l., all of which were found in the prisoner's possession, and she was committed for trial.—*Atlas, June* 18.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—On Thursday last, when the passengers of the diligence from Toulouse were at dinner at an inn at Chateauroux, one of them, who was seated between two ladies, suddenly took a knife, stabbed himself, and immediately expired. The table was covered with blood, to the no small alarm of the assembled guests.—*Ibid*.

The Boston corporation plate, which was lately sold by auction, brought twenty-two shillings per ounce—a proof that some persons know the value of local antiquities better than the new corporations who ought to be their legal custodians.—*Ibid*.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY TO A LARGE AMOUNT.—An extensive burglary was committed on the night of Saturday, the first of April, at the residence of Henry Farnell, Esq., a solicitor, Holland House, Isleworth, when plate, watches, jewellery, and notes, to the amount of upwards of £500, were carried off. From that time, although a reward of £50 was offered, and Inspector Marguard and the police of the district were indefatigable in their exertions, no clue likely to lead to the discovery of the thieves, or the discovery of the property, could be obtained until Wednesday last, when a labouring man, in the service of the Marquis of Ailsa, while digging round a pond in that nobleman's park, at Twickenham, found his spade strike against something unusual, which, on diggingout, he found to be a blue cotton handkerchief, which' on opening, he, to his great surprise, discovered to contain several silver waiters and tankards, a large sporting cup, a coffee pot, tea pot, sugar basin, and cream pot, several goblets, and other articles of plate. He immediately communicated the same to the steward, who, finding several of the articles engraved with Mr. Farnell's crest and initials, returned them to that gentleman. Since then a further search has been made in the park, and on Tuesday the remainder of the property, consisting of silver salad, table, tea, dessert, mustard, and other spoons and forks, wine strainers, soup ladles, butter ladles, fish slices, two valuable gold watches, four Trichinopoli gold chains, 16 diamond and other rings, and other articles, were dug up, not far distant from the pond where the first discovery was made. There is no doubt the burglars had, to elude detection, buried the property, intending to recover possession of it, when the activity of the officers had a little abated.

THE HAPPINESS OF A TRADING POLITICAN.—On a court day in December, the same year (1795), my father happened to meet Mr. Secretary Dundas at St. James's, who pressed him to name a day for visiting him at Wimbledon. The day fixed upon chanced to be the last of the year. The party was numerous, and included Mr. Pitt. Sir John remained all night ; and next morning, according to Scottish custom, resolved to pay his host an early visit in his own apartment. He found the secretary in the library, reading a long paper on the importance of conquering the Cape, as an additional security to our Indian possessions. His guest shook him by the hand, adding the usual congratulation, " I come, my friend, to wish you a good new year, and many happy returns of the season." The secretary, after a short pause, replied, with some emotion, " I hope this year will be happier than the last ; for I scarcely recollect having spent one happy day in the whole of it." This confession, coming from an individual whose whole life hitherto had been a series of triumphs, and who appeared to stand secure upon the summit of political ambition, was often dwelt upon by my father as exemplifying the vanity of human wishes.—*Life of Sir John Sinclair*.

A HINT TO WHIGS IN OFFICE.—Sir John Sinclair when President of the Board of Agriculture, observed invariably a rule to receive with civility all visiters, whether they came to ask or give intelligence. He knew how frequently the conductors of a public department consider themselves insulted by individuals presuming to advise or suggest, implied aspersion of their talents or knowledge. For his own part, he made it a rule to listen to this official patience of wisdom. However propositions made him were manifestly [illegible] listened to his address with attention, and dismissed with urbanity, A gentleman, *who proposed to* [illegible] *kingdom with the china of the East Indies*, met a polite, reception, as the next election either for

A REGAL JUDGMENT. their presentation address, with a complimentary remark, " men and handsome clair, they were the presented to him."—

LAUNCH OF AN numerous and high and gentlemen with Newton-le-Willow of an iron steam Viaduct Foundry tiful modelled v ed across the R built to the inch thence launched in of the beholders. T 14 horse power engi Company, and inten Manchester. We co the first to build a ste of Newton.

EXPANSIVE FORCE cured the other day, r strongly illustrates the bottle, half filled with wate ed by a servant girl in an ter, of course, began to be of the oven, which burst t as to drive even the door, hinges against the kitche was broken into several of considerable weight, was the kitchen windows, and t veral children were playing tunately escaped injury.

IGNORANCE OF THE A The discussion in the Hou moval of the remaining stam very striking facts on this su directed the attention of men tleman remarked that—" Th many parts of the country, was ditable. Only a little while was asked how many Kings gland, Scotland, and Ireland don't know how many there boy there used to be two—old the Prince of Wales.'—(Laug what he understood by the of it. ' Oh,' said he, with a ' that's the only fair way of put into a hat, and his as is member,'—(Laughter.) Nov these were received upon mat topic of discussion, how could were 300 gentlemen, professin opposite side of the house.'

GLOW-WORM.The Italian gl different from ours, for, accordi bag or sackfull of air, reaching domen. By means of this the put in contact with the atmosph respiratory organs. It is used a sect, and causes a combustion o renders its light bright and spa own glow-worm is dull and stea

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